The Independent.

"BUT AS WE WERE ALLOWED OF GOD TO BE PUT IN TRUST WITH THE GOSPEL, EVEN SO WE SPEAK, NOT AS PLEASING MEN BUT GOD, WHICH TRIETH OUR HEARTS."

VOLUME XI. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1859. NUMBER 537.

The Independent

IS PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETORS BY

JOSEPH H. RICHARDS,

AT

NO. 25 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK.

TERMS:

By mail, $2 00 per annum in advance.
" 2 50 " after three months.
" 3 00 " after six months.

By carrier, 50 cents additional to the above rates.

We shall be obliged to adhere strictly to these prices.

Orders for the paper, accompanied with the money, addressed to the "PUBLISHER OF THE INDEPENDENT," and prepaid, will be considered at our risk.

ADVERTISEMENTS—Twenty cents a line each insertion; Business Notices, twenty-five cents; Items, thirty cents. A liberal discount on large bills.

Prospectus and special notices to subscribers will be found on seventh page.

Our Special Contributors.

THE HIGHER CHRISTIAN LIFE.

NO. 1.

A BOOK with this title has fallen under our eye, written by an unassuming Christian man, in a style unusually sensible and simple for such a subject.

For it is a fact to be confessed, that this region of the higher Christian life, like the upper regions of mountains, has too often been a sort of cloud- and vailed by mists of enthusiasm and darkened by rolling clouds of fanaticism.

The author very wisely avoids all debateable grounds of perfectionism, and contents himself with tracing in the Church from the earliest ages the existence of the great *fact* of a farm of Christian life and experience far higher than the great mass of the Church deem a possible attainment—and uses all his efforts to stimulate them to rise to this point immediately and at once.

The advantages of a definite statement and contemplation of this stage of Christian life, with a view to immediate attainment, is the same with the advantage of presenting *conversion* as an immediate and definite point to the careless and unawakened in religion. The experiences of the soul on any point, generally agree with what it expects and strives after. Where gradual, educational, religious influences are the ones presented from the pulpit, the experiences of a congregation in conversion seldom present any other phase. But where ministers urge immediate repentance and conversion, phenomena of a corresponding character are exhibited.

In like manner, if an expectation of sudden, definite, and marked victory over sin be excited in the soul of the Christian—if all the powers of his mind be put at the work of bringing himself into intimate relations with Christ, as a positive and definite thing, to be attained at some *given* time—corresponding results will be exhibited; and more progress will often be made in one week of such determined effort, than in whole years of the ordinary average of Christian living.

For illustration of this, we need only to refer to the very interesting *facts* contained in this volume. With many of the instances related we have been personally conversant.

From these facts it is made to appear, that in many cases good, conscientious, pure-minded young men, who have sufficiently gotten the victory over the world to put by the solicitation of worldly gain and enter the preparatory course for the ministry, have, at a certain time in their career,—gradually rising to deeper and deeper earnestness, and more and more spiritual desires—come at last to a definite crisis—to a struggle of the soul in which all the life-powers seemed moved and shaken to their deepest foundations, and that out of it they have come into a union with God, a liberty, a fullness of joy, a conscious victory over internal evil, which thenceforth dwelt with them as an inspiration. The difference between these persons, before this change and after, was like the difference of the primitive Christians before and after the receiving of the Holy Ghost. The power of a common individual over the minds of others, before and after, had all the difference between the power of a man inspired or uninspired. The most marked instances of this species of fact occurred during the revivals in England under the Wesleys, and perhaps among these instances none is more striking than that of Carvosso. An obscure laboring man in one of the obscurest towns of England, who has attained his sixtieth year without even being able to read or write, passes through this change, and forthwith he becomes a power in all his neighborhood. No one can stand before the burning tenderness with which he speaks. He sits down by a dull, desponding, darkened soul, and magnetizes it by the flood of deep feeling which he pours forth, while he makes Christ real by the intensity with which he feels his reality. So vehement becomes the fervor of his desire for saving souls that he learns to write, and a large memoir is made up of his letters and diary, all dwelling with an exhaustless enthusiasm on this one theme of the love that passeth knowledge.

Now, we do not disparage in the least the drill and culture of theological seminaries—the mental vigor produced by that kind of athletic training which is given in theological dialectics. So much the more as a man can make of himself physically, mentally, or morally, so much the more has he to give to Christ; but when all is done, of what use is it if he lacks inspiration? An altar-candle may be made of the purest wax, in the straightest mold, with the most orthodox wick, and put into the golden candlestick with every appropriate ceremony, but after all, what is the use if it never *burns*? A penny tallow candle, that gives light and heat, is then better.

There are many ministers, good, conscientious, faithful, and who do a certain amount of good in keeping up the forms of religion in their vicinity, who yet very seldom make any very deep and definite mark on any soul. There are conversions, and sometimes even revivals, under their ministry, but they seem to come more from the native yearning and upheaving of souls feeling after God, than from any impulse given by them. The most that can be said of them, is that they do not hinder and often have skill to guide these aspirations Godward. Many a poor weaver or tinker, in the days of the Wesleys, made a more definite mark on manKind and rolled up a more evident wave of feeling than they.

Now, we say, if this divine enthusiasm wrought so with uneducated men—if it made the common plowshare and scythe-blade in their unskilled hands a mighty weapon, what would it do might it gain equal power in the breasts of skilled and cultured ones—if it guided the use of polished spears and well-tempered swords?

The Church needs for her guides men who know all things, but most of all who know from their own souls the high and depth, and length and breadth, of that love of Christ that passeth knowledge.

H. B. S.

Academy Celebration.—The Trustees of the Granville Female Academy, Ohio, have resolved to celebrate the completion of the first quarter of a century of the existence of the Institution on the 22d day of June next, in connection with the Commencement Exercises. There will be an address, and a dinner, and toasts and speeches suitable to the occasion. All the former teachers, all the alumni, and all the former pupils are earnestly invited to be present.

ANONYMOUS LETTERS.

THERE are many wrong things which persons do, from want of reflection, or from lack of experience;—and writing anonymous letters is one of them. As a general rule, it is safe to say that no *person* should address to another any message which he is unwilling to put his name to.

The only cases in which the name is of little importance are those in which there can be no objection to its use. If one is compiling a book, or engaged in some known literary work, one may send him materials, or references, or hints of facts and books anonymously. But what earthly reason has the informant for withholding his name?

We receive a great many; and the history of some of them will convey our views better than general statements.

One writes to say that A. B. is suffering great destitution, is very worthy, ought to be relieved—and no signature. Our impression is that the person who wrote the letter and the one mentioned therein, are one and the same, and that the whole is an attempt to beg by means of a lie.

Another sends a letter signed "a member of your church," in which various criticisms are freely indulged. We do not believe a word about the membership; and if we did, should say that tares were yet mingled with the wheat. No person has any business to express an opinion of public affairs that is not willing to put his name to it.

Another person writes about a third party unfavorably, and the moment that we get the drift of the letter, we look to see if there is a responsible name. If there is none, we pitch the letter into the fire, and fear that the writer will follow, in due time, unless he repents of the ineffable meanness of writing evil of a fellow, and hiding his name. This is an attempt at assassination. A man that will by anonymous letters injure another, would commit any crime to which his nature addicted him, provided there was a motive and impunity.

Very different are communications in which the writers reveal their own experience. We think this to be a case, if there can be any, which justifies withholding to none. And yet we have in mind two cases, both of which show that it would have been better to have given the name. In one, a piteous history of wrong, suffering, repentance, and almost despair, was revealed. Had the person given us a personal interview, or the means of it, we were of opinion at the time that we could have prevented almost fatal mistakes, and secured great good. But it was by the merest chance months afterwards that we found out the writer. And then it was too late to do any good.

In another case, a person from Troy in this state gave a very affecting account of her religious experience, but left her name out. Our sympathy was much drawn out. We believe that one hour's conversation might have set her free whom Satan had bound for years. But we were cut off from communication. And when, a few weeks after, we visited Troy, we would cheerfully have gone to any inconvenience to relieve one suffering much and needlessly, but we had no clue.

If one's case is worth writing at all, it is not once in a thousand times that the name should be left unwritten. Even if the confession be of crime, or of dishonorable conduct, it is better to select some one who can be *confided* in, and then make a frank and full and personal explanation. Repentance behind a mask is suspicious.

We disdain to consider the case of those miscreants who seek to make mischief in families, in neighborhoods, or between friends, by anonymous information, whether true or false. A man who under cover of darkness would stab another's name or hopes, is an own child of the Devil, and is about his master's business with an infernal fidelity.

If you wish to warn a person of danger, or apprize him of any evil, go *to* him, or go to some friend who will, or write with your signature. But if you will not do that, do nothing. If you are unwilling to bear for another the risks of writing your name, you are not friend enough to entitle you to meddle with his affairs at all.

We are largely in receipt of letters from anonymous persons asking for small loans of money, and with only *initials* for our superscription. A glance detects such trumpery, and a very slight turn of the wrist converts them to ashes.

A man's *name* is meant to be a safeguard. Where a man is known, he is silently restrained from a thousand incidental temptations which would assail him if he were consciously unknown. A man's name on paper is the representative of his person. It will be a strong inducement to care, honor, truth, and propriety. The want of a name to a letter is a presumptive evidence that a man has been doing something of which he is ashamed. And all honest men ought to make it a rule to burn up, without reading, anonymous communications. This is our rule. It is only now and then that we begin to read without knowing that the letter is nameless. But usually, a letter without a signature goes in an instant into the fire, or into strips for the wind to play with. ✻

THE WANDERER AND THE SLAVE SALE.

THE Wanderer has been condemned and sold as a slaver. Her captain is at large on bail. Her purchaser will probably use her for a second "pleasure excursion" to the coast of Africa, hoping to pay the expenses of the jaunt by a new cargo from the Gaboon. Meanwhile, the wretched victims of her former voyage are secretly transported from place to place in the South, the swift feet of Avarice eluding the tardy steps of federal law. Even Southern sentiment seems to be outraged by the treatment of these unhappy creatures. But why? Why should the negroes of the Wanderer be smuggled from hand to hand as a contraband article, when in this same state of Georgia, the negroes of Mr. Pierce Butler, 442 in number, of all sizes, ages, and conditions, were sold in open day in the city of Savannah. Is it a greater wrong to buy and sell these raw recruits from Africa—too ignorant, perhaps, even to conjecture the possibilities of their condition—than to sell men whose human affections and sensibilities have been developed by the surroundings of Christian civilization? Where lies the wrong in the one case which does not equally pertain to the other? The crime which every one feels to have been committed against the slaves smuggled into Georgia by this condemned coaster, was a crime, because they are human beings, with natures, with affections, with rights and relations like our own; and the sale of Mr. Butler's negroes at Savannah was a crime for the same reason. The shame the guilt, the outrage, belong not to the slave-trade as such, but to slaveholding, which creates and demands the trade. Not the foreign slave-trade alone, but the domestic slave-trade equally is accursed; and not the slave-trade only, but slavery in its whole constitution, in its essential idea, and in all the ramifications of that idea in practice, is a crime against man, a sin against God.

PIERCE BUTLER'S SLAVE SALE.

Who would not be in Savannah to day?
Out by the Race-Course—there is the play—
Tragedies, Comedies, all together
Shaking hands in the wild March weather.
There are hundreds of actors, the programmes tell,
And some at each scene are to say farewell;
Trust me, 'twill be a marvelous play,
For this is Pierce Butler's "Benefit" day.

Mark them. See with what eager eyes
They watch and wait till the curtain rise—
Some from the rice-fields broad and green
That stretch the Swamp and the shore between,
And some from St. Simon's Isle that lies
A league away where the land breeze dies;
St. Simon's Isle where the sea-wave flows,
And the fairest and finest cotton grows.
Parents and children, every one,
Have toiled for others since life begun;
But then, each man at his cabin door
Could sit in peace when his work was o'er,
And the same roof covered them all, though slaves,
And the same moon rose on their fathers' graves,
And they laughed and sung and hoped to rest
One day in the soil which their young feet prest.

What does it mean that they tremble here
Waiting the call of the auctioneer?
Scanned and handled and led about
As if they were brutes at a market rout!
What does it mean! 'Tis a common tale—
Their master's funds were about to fail;
Mister Pierce Butler has debts to pay,
And this, good friends, is the only way.
Generous souls! For his lordly sake
They ought to be willing their hearts should break,
And rejoice to be anywhere, anyhow sold
To fill his coffers with needful gold!
For what is the grief of such as these
Compared to a gentleman's moneyed ease?
And then, when the little arrangement's made,
And he feels quite sure 'twas a gaining trade,
He'll give them a dollar! that will heal
Every sorrow a slave can feel—
Scores for the master and one for his tool—
Thus he'll follow the *Golden Rule*
That reads, "To others I'll do what I see
Will bring the most money to mine and me!"

Eleven o'clock and the sale begins,—
Now the best man is the man who wins
Hand and brain at the lowest price
For his fields of cotton and cane and rice.
Buyers are there from the far Southwest
To the Georgian isles on the ocean's breast,
And from Florida jungles gay with vines
North to the woods of the Carolines;
And higher and higher the bidding goes,
And wilder without the March wind blows,
As one and another, faint with fear,
Are led to the block their doom to hear.
There is Elisha, with children and wife
O how anxiously watching the strife!
A mild-faced man in the crowd they spy—
Can he not, will he not, all of them buy?
And he weeps and pleads, but the man denies
For he sees where a closer bargain lies,
And their courage sinks and their tears come fast,—
But what of this? When the sale is past
They'll have a dollar! and that will heal
Every sorrow a slave can feel—
Scores for the master and one for his tool—
Thus is followed the *Golden Rule*
That reads, "To others I'll do what I see
Will bring the most money to mine and me!"

The wind blew strong and the rain was cold
And Daphney's babe was but two weeks old,
And to guard them both from the driving storm
A shawl was over her trembling form;—
"Off with it!" "What is the matter!" they shout,
And the jest and the oath are passed about,
And she droops and shivers and wonders why
It was not hers and her child's to die.
But what of this? When the sale is done
And the papers are signed and the profits won,
She'll have a dollar! and that will heal
Every sorrow a slave can feel—
Scores for the master and one for his tool—
Thus is followed the *Golden Rule*
That reads, "To others I'll do what I see
Will bring the most money to mine and me!"

Jeffrey has neither father nor mother,
But Jeffrey and Dorcas love each other
With a love that never can change or fail,
And he tells his master the simple tale,
And begs him to buy her with earnest tone—
But Dorcas cannot be sold alone;—
He goes to the swamp lands, drearily parted,
And she to the cotton-fields, broken-hearted!
But what of this? 'Tis a trifling thing;
Did they not excellent prices bring!
Give them a dollar! that will heal
Every sorrow a slave can feel—
Scores for the master and one for his tool—
Thus is followed the *Golden Rule*
That reads, "To others I'll do what I see
Will bring the most money to mine and me!"

Sadly they follow them, one and all,
Till none are left in the farthest stall—
The play is over, the farewells said,
The curtain dropped and the actors fled;
And the stars shine out and the breeze goes by
Sweet with the bloom of the fruit-trees nigh.
A hundred cabins are dark and still,
And the wind and the moonlight may work their will,
For those who sat by the open door
Will never return to its shelter more!
But this is nothing—their master paid
For all the ruin and wreck he made;—
Each had a dollar! and that will heal
Every sorrow a slave can feel—
Scores for the master and one for his tool—
Thus he followed the *Golden Rule*
That reads, "To others I'll do what I see
Will bring the most money to mine and me!"

God of the Weak and the Poor! how long
Shall their cries be drowned in the victor's song,
And body and brain and heart be sold
For the white man's ease and the white man's gold!
Hast thou not heard them! Dost thou not say
There shall come at the last a grander play
When thy searching eye shall the actors see,
And Love the coin of the realm shall be!
Woe to those who've but gold that day
When the vengeance is thine and thou wilt repay!

DRAM.

DR. PATTON AND THE TRACT SOCIETY.

Letter No. 5.

TO THE HON. THOS. S. WILLIAMS, LL.D., PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY:

MY DEAR SIR—I will call your attention to the

Receipts and Expenditures.

Under this heading we have, in the body of the Report, an array of figures proper in themselves, as far as they go, but not quite satisfactory. On page 31 of the Report for 1856, we have the following:

"The *donations* for the year ending April 1st, including $26,421 17 in legacies, have been $158,435 08; being an increase of $11,136 95 over the preceding year, and $2,401 60 more than in any previous year. Receipts for sales, including $50,128 75 for *The American Messenger*, *Botschafter*, and *The Child's Paper*, $257,171 51. Total resources for the year, including $2,613 56 in the treasury April 1, 1856, $418,220 15."

This is all just as it should be, and comprehensively gives the necessary facts. We will now look at the next paragraph:

"The expenditures for the year have been $415,-910 12, of which amount there have been paid for paper, printing, binding, engraving, translating, copyright, preparing Family Christian Almanac, assistance in editing *Child's Paper* and *German Messenger*, and for articles inserted in the Society's periodicals, $221,115 56; for colportage, $111,601 88; remitted to foreign and pagan lands, $17,500. Balance in the treasury, $2,810 03."

Let us place these figures in the form of an account:

Received from donations and legacies	$158,435 08	Expended for paper, printing, etc	$221,115 56
Received from sales	257,171 51	Expended for colportage	111,601 88
Balance in treasury, 1855	2,613 56	Remitted to foreign lands	17,500 00
		Balance in treasury	2,310 03
Total resources for the year	$418,220 15		$353,527 47

The expenditures do not equal the receipts by $65,092 68. We will look at the Report for 1857, p. 27, and place the figures in a tabular form:

Received for donations, etc	$153,965 95	Expended for paper, printing, etc	$216,614 07
Received for sales	269,599 44	Expended for colportage	119,510 97
Balance in treasury, 1856	2,310 03	Remitted to foreign lands	18,000 00
		Balance in treasury	3,905 99
Total resources for the year	$422,895 42		$358,090 93

Here again the expenditures do not equal the receipts by $64,804 49. We will look at the Report for 1858, p. 27, and place the figures in a tabular form:

Received from donations, etc	$120,243 38	Expended for paper, printing, etc	$187,501 70
Received from sales	269,910 19	Expended for colportage	94,100 24
Balance in treasury, 1857	3,965 80	Expended for colporter agencies, etc	32,899 69
		Remitted to foreign lands	10,000 00
Total resources for the year	$387,119 43	Balance in treas'y.	263 58
			$324,765 21

Here again the expenditures do not balance the receipts by $62,414 22. You will perceive that this method is uniform. Are these large sums actual deficiencies? Certainly not. From the Treasurer's Reports it may be ascertained that all these sums were consumed *in expenses*.

Thus in the years 1856, '57, '58, the expenses were $192,911 39. This is in addition to $325,213 09 for colportage in the same years, as stated in the Reports.

What if the statement for 1856 should stand thus?

Received from donations and legacies	$158,435 08	Expended for paper, printing, etc	$221,115 56
Received from sales	257,171 51	Remitted to foreign lands	17,500 00
Balance from last year	2,613 56	Paid for colportage	111,601 88
		Expenses for salaries, etc., as per Treasurer's Report	65,602 68
	$418,220 15	Balance in treas'y.	2,310 03
			$418,220 15

Every one would see that the expenses of that year were $65,692 68, in addition to $111,601 88 for colportage, and men of business would soon calculate the per centage, and make up their minds as to the economy of the system. Does this explain why the large items for expenses are regularly omitted in the body of the Reports, whilst other smaller items are there prominently set forth? Does this explain why they are only to be found in the Treasurer's Reports, which few ever read and fewer analyze? It is to be hoped that in all future Reports the expenses of the year will be as *distinctly and prominently stated*, in the body of the Report, as any other fact.

Cost of the Books.

There having been considerable uncertainty in the public mind as to what constitutes the cost of the books, this subject was specially considered in a statement of a Special Committee appointed by the Finance Committee, and by them laid before the Committee of Fifteen appointed by the Society May, 1856, and is printed in the Report for 1857. From this I take the following:

1. "The Committee have wished that the prices of its publications, which the Society's constitution prescribes, 'shall be as far as practicable the same in all parts of the United States,' should be as low as practicable, to accommodate the millions of purchasers whose means are limited, *and yet not so low that the issuing of the publications sold should be a constant drain on the Society's charitable resources*. On this principle the Committee have endeavored to arrange the prices, and they have regarded the circulation of by far the larger portion of the Society's issues by sale, *at such prices as not essentially to diminish or increase the Society's pecuniary resources*, a most economical and useful department of its operations."—p. 238.

I have placed in italics a portion of the above to call attention to the principle on which the prices are regulated, which is so to fix the prices as to return to the treasury all the expenses incurred for making and circulating; and this they regard as "a most economical and useful department of its operations."

2. This Committee further say: "Nothing is more certain than that no set of prices can be fixed by which the outlay from the Society's treasury in the production and circulation of its publications sold, shall be *exactly* returned to its treasury in the receipts for sales, and the same is true of all similar societies and boards. Nor does it seem to be very essential that this should be exactly foreseen. The Society's work is one: to extend the Redeemer's kingdom; and, whether its treasury is somewhat increased or diminished by issuing the books sold, can scarcely be regarded as a question of momentous import."—p. 240.

The design is still, as far as practicable, to make the publications sold meet the expenses of "the production and circulation."

3. The Committee thus define the cost: "The term '*selling at cost*' has two widely different meanings, and is rarely, if ever, used in the Society's documents. One meaning, in common parlance, seems to include simply the amount paid for the three items of *paper, press-work, and binding*, irrespective of stereotyping, engravings, and all other expenses. The other meaning includes *the whole outlay from the Society's treasury for preparing, publishing, and circulating*. The difference between the two meanings may vary perhaps from 25 to 33 per cent."—p. 239.

The italics are the Committee's. They say that the price covers "*the whole outlay* from the Society's treasury for *preparing, publishing, and circulating*;" and because it includes all these items the cost, in their sense, varies from what booksellers understand by that word from 25 to 33 per cent.

4. The Committee further state what they mean by cost and circulation: "Besides the three items mentioned, (paper, press-work, and binding) the Society's treasury must pay for the stereotyping or electrotyping; in many cases for engravings, maps, and copyrights; for the labor and expense of preparing the publications for the press, *and of all the agencies and processes for circulating them* (including millions of four-paged tracts retailed at four-fifteenths of a cent each) *throughout all our boundaries from Canada to Texas*."—p. 240.

You will notice the detailed items which are here included in the cost of the books; and particularly that "all the agencies and processes for circulating them throughout all our boundaries from Canada to Texas" form a part of the cost, and are what is meant by circulation.

5. The Committee of Fifteen proposed the following as their First Question; "What are the items which enter into the estimate of the cost of the books and publications of the Society; and what is the principle on which the prices of the publications are fixed?" Answer: "Understanding by the cost of the publications the whole outlay, the items are paper, press-work, binding, stereotyping, engraving, maps, copyright, and all the expenses incidental to preparing, issuing, and circulating them. And the prices are fixed on the principle of selling the publications as low as practicable consistently with the aim of having returned to the treasury, from such as are sold, essentially the amount expended in issuing them, making the necessary allowances for the discounts to branches and booksellers."—p. 242.

In this answer the items of cost which determine the price are stated in detail, and among them is included the *circulation* of the publications. At the same time the fundamental principle is set forth—"as low as practicable, consistently with the aim of having returned to the treasury, from such as are sold, essentially the amount expended in issuing them." Again on p. 243: "The prices of the publications, both tracts and books, are as stated in answer to Question One; it being the object of the Society so to arrange the prices that the circulation of those sold shall not be a drain on the means of the institution, nor essentially increase them."

6. The Committee more clearly define the meaning of circulation. "The Society's circulation is mostly in its own channels, distinct from those of trade," p. 239. "The system of colportage, mainly for the circulation of books, has developed the destitution of our country in a remarkable manner; and has thus furnished by its living, visiting agents one of the best means for distributing far and wide the tracts of the Society."—p. 245.

The Committee thus declare their own estimate of the place and of the value of "*the system of colportage mainly for the circulation of books.*"

From these extracts, given always in the exact language of the Committee, we arrive at the following as FIXED FACTS:

1. That the principle on which the prices are fixed is, that those sold shall return to the treasury, as nearly as may be, "the whole outlay" for "preparing, publishing, and circulating" them, so as not to be "a drain on the Society's charitable resources;" so as neither to "diminish nor increase the Society's pecuniary resources."

2. That the prices at which the publications are sold, do include, in addition to all the cost of manufacture, also the cost of their circulation.

3. That the circulation means "all the agencies and processes for circulating them thoughout all our boundaries from Canada to Texas"—"the system of colportage mainly for the circulation of books."

With this agrees the report of the three eminent book-publishers who were requested by the Committee of Fifteen to examine into the cost of the publications. They say: "We have also considered the subject of prices at which their books are sold by the Society; and are satisfied that those prices are barely sufficient to meet the cost of manufacture and circulation."—p. 228. They state explicitly that two things, entirely distinct from each other, are included in the prices. These are *the cost of manufacture, and the cost of circulation*. They say that the prices at which the books are sold, are barely sufficient to meet the cost of these two comprehensive items, and neither is included in the other.

Do not this Committee of eminent book-publishers mean that the selling prices barely cover the cost of manufacture, and the cost of the Society's method of circulation—"the system of colportage mainly for the circulation of books"? This seems to be the natural and the only meaning, as they were reporting on the prices of the Society's publications, which they say include "the cost of manufacture and circulation." As colportage is the main reliance of the Society for its circulation, and as the Committee were reporting upon the prices of its books, which include "the cost of manufacture and circulation," there is no escape from the conclusion that they meant by circulation "the system of colportage mainly for the circulation of books," and that the price covers the cost of manufacture and the cost of colportage.

Is Colportage paid for Twice?

I will turn your attention to the statements, and from them you shall make your own deductions.

1. Look at the principle which lies at the foundation in fixing the prices of the publications. "Not so low that the issuing of the publications sold shall be a constant drain on the Society's charitable resources"—"at such prices as not essentially to diminish or increase the Society's pecuniary resources"—"the prices are fixed on the principle of selling the publications as low as practicable, consistently with the aim of having returned to the treasury, from such as are sold, essentially the amount expended in issuing them." Such is the *principle and aim* of the Society, and which it regards as "economical and useful."

If this principle and aim, stated and restated, and made very prominent, has been faithfully carried out, then does it not follow that the publications sold have returned to the treasury the amount expended in issuing and circulating them,—as nearly as may be, a little more or a little less—and has not colportage, the reliance for circulation, been thus paid for *once* by the sale of the books?

2. Look at what is included in the cost. "The whole outlay from the Society's treasury for preparing, publishing, and circulating." "Besides the three items mentioned, (paper, press-work, and binding) the Society's treasury must pay for the stereotyping or electrotyping; in many cases for engravings, maps, and copyrights; for the labor and expense of preparing the publications for the press, and of *all the agencies and processes for circulating them throughout all our boundaries from Canada to Texas.*"

As all these items are included in the cost and determine the price, does it not follow that every book sold returns, not only the cost of its manufacture, but also its proportion of the cost of "circulation"—"of all the agencies and processes for circulating them throughout all our boundaries from Canada to Texas"? And when all the books are sold, do they not cover "the whole outlay from the Society's treasury for preparing, publishing, and circulating"? Is not colportage, then, the main reliance for the circulation of the publications, paid for *once* by the sale of the books?

3. Look at what is meant by circulation. "The Society's circulation is mostly in its own channels, distinct from those of trade." "All the agencies and processes for circulating them throughout all our boundaries from Canada to Texas." "The system of colportage mainly for the circulation of books." As circulation is included in the price of the books, and as circulation is only another name for colportage, does it not follow that the cost of colportage is included in the prices of the publications, and hence that it is *once* paid for by the sale of the books.

From these premises, stated in the language of the Special Committee, would we not reasonably conclude that the books sold in the year 1857, for example, returned to the treasury the "*whole outlay*," including the cost for their manufacture and the cost for their circulation, and that thus the colportage of that year was paid for *by the sales*?

Notwithstanding the cost of colportage appears to be thus provided for by the prices and by the sale of the books, still appeals are made to the churches and to individuals, and donations solicited, to sustain colportage. The Treasurer's Reports show that large amounts are annually charged to the account of colportage, and is not this paying for it *a second time*? In the years 1856, 1857, and 1858, the sales as reported amounted to $786,681 14. As the prices of the books include the cost of manufacture and the cost of circulation—"all the agencies and processes for circulating them throughout all our boundaries from Canada to Texas"—as it is "the aim of the Committee to have returned to the treasury from such as are sold the amount expended in issuing them"—as "the system of colportage mainly for the circulation of books" is the main reliance for circulation, does it not follow that colportage is paid for *once* by the $786,681 14 derived from the sales in these three years? And as in the same three years they charge $325,213 09 to colportage, does it not appear that it is thus paid for *a second time*?

I am confident that not a farthing of these funds has been used for personal emolument. On this point the gentlemen intrusted with the management are above suspicion. Nor have the colporters received a double salary. The funds have all gone into the great Tract Establishment. It has not gone into the house and lots, for the Committee say that these are paid for by the original subscription of $25,852 29, and the rents of parts not occupied by the Society. Nor has it gone into the "more than $50,000 for stereotyping and perpetuating certain books."

The Committee tell us that "the machinery, presses, and materials in the Tract House for printing and binding, are estimated to be worth for the Society's use $67,772." Instead of this estimate of the present value, let the Committee publish a full and detailed statement of all the money paid for machinery of all kinds,—for all the various presses,—for the type and cases,—for all the tools of every kind and description used in the various departments for manufacturing, from the time they commenced doing their own work to April 1, 1858. To this add all the sums paid for repairs and other expenses properly chargeable to the manufacturing departments, including steam-engine and boilers, and I apprehend it will account for large sums, and will throw considerable light on the question, IS THE SYSTEM ECONOMICAL?

In addition, it may be that from these sources the present capital has been accumulated—which, including the House provided for as above stated, and the $50,000 specifically given for perpetuating certain books, amounts to about HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS. For notwithstanding the house and $50,000 have been specifically given, they are properly included in the capital now in the hands of the Society.

Here I pause, hoping in one more letter to bring this series to a close.

With sentiments of respect and affection,
I am yours truly, W. PATTON.

THE TRACT OFFICE IN NEW YORK.

A CORRESPONDENT in New Jersey writes as follows concerning the new Tract Office in this city:

"You were right in your article, 'Important Announcement,' in saying that 'thousands of our readers will rejoice,' etc.

"I am confident that thousands DO rejoice in the good news then communicated. Many of God's people earnestly desire that success will attend this movement; and that the Society now represented in New York will be generously sustained by those who pray and labor for the abolition of the darkest stain upon our nation's banner.

"I have long wished for a depository in New York where Christians from the South and West could supply themselves with tracts and books calculated to inculcate *both parts* of our Savior's beautiful summary of the law—Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, *and thy neighbor as thyself*.

"Now is the time for the friends of freedom and free speech to act as Christians and patriots.

"Let us use our pens, our prayers, our energies, and money in endeavoring, *in the spirit of love*, to convince our fellow-men that American slavery is doing more to retard the advancement of our Master's kingdom than any other opposing force. May he who has ever sustained conscientious and manly efforts for the right be with us now.

"Yours truly, K. X."

The shrewd editor of *The Congregational Journal* thus announces the same appointment:

"BOSTON TRACT SOCIETY IN NEW YORK.—The American Tract Society of Boston have opened an office in the city of New York, and have appointed Rev. Israel P. Warner, late Secretary of the American Seaman's Friend Society, as their Secretary for New York, which city is to be the center of their operations for the states south and west of New England. *The New York Observer* speaks of this movement as 'an open, undisguised declaration of hostility to the American Tract Society, and as such is entitled to more respect than secret insidious war.' Is its comments *The Observer* ignores the word 'American' in the title of the Boston Society, and repeats it frequently as a part of the title of the New York Society. This reminds us of the British commander, who addressed General Washington by a title which denoted an inferior rank, merely because he stood in a belligerent relation to him."

The Family of Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher.—The children of the venerable Dr. Lyman Beecher, residing in different parts of the country, came together during the early part of this week, at the house of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher in Brooklyn, for a family reunion and visit to their father, who has now reached the eighty-fourth year of his age. All the children were present except James, who is now in China, engaged as Chaplain to the Seamen at Hongkong. Their names, in the order of their ages, are as follows: Miss Catharine Beecher of Hartford; Rev. William Henry Beecher of North Brookfield, Mass.; Rev. Dr. Edward Beecher of Galesburg, Ill.; Mrs. Mary F. Perkins of Hartford, Ct.; Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe of Andover, Mass; Rev. Henry Ward Beecher of Brooklyn; Rev. Charles Beecher of Georgetown, Mass.; Mrs. Isabella Hooker of Hartford, Ct.; Rev. Thomas K. Beecher of Elmira, N. Y. The absent son, Rev. James C. Beecher, is the youngest of the children. So large a family-gathering, occurring at a period after the youngest has reached the prime of life, the original circle at the same time remaining so unbroken, is seldom witnessed in any family, and is hardly likely to be witnessed again in this. The health of Dr. Beecher is still good, and he bears with cheerful spirits the weight of his more than fourscore years.

Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.—At a meeting of the society on Tuesday evening, the recent purchase of the lots on Montague street by the trustees, as a site for the erection of a new edifice, was ratified by an almost unanimous vote—only one voice dissenting. Various other sites in Brooklyn had been examined with reference to purchase, but as the price for the least valuable of these was found to be $30,000 higher than that of the Montague property, the latter was accordingly chosen. A resolution was adopted authorizing the trustees to proceed with all possible expedition to the erection of a new edifice capable of accommodating six thousand persons. The site, in an artistic point of view, is undoubtedly the most beautiful and commanding in the whole city. The building will rise from the most conspicuous part of Brooklyn Hights, and will overlook the river and the bay, and be distinctly seen in its entire hight, without even partial obscuration, from New York, Jersey City, Governor's Island, and all the lower points of the East and the North River. The edifice will be solidly and substantially constructed, without expensive architectural display, and may perhaps be finished and ready for public service in less than a year.

Our Correspondence.

FROM OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENT.

Parliamentary Reform in England—The Few and the Many.

ENGLAND, Jan. 28, 1859.

YEAR after year the British people have been deluded with the pretense of Further Reform. Conservatives, one might almost say Absolutists of a life, such as Lord Aberdeen, have not been able to vindicate the present system. They have, at least in words, done homage to the just demands of the age. But words, words, words, are the sum total of results. At length a man who is in earnest speaks. He tells a few unpleasant truths. He proclaims, that the great mass of the nation is outside of the pale of the constitution; that the few govern; and that they have governed badly.

The uniform result follows. The Reformer is defamed, and if possible is to be destroyed; the people for whom he speaks are comprehended in the slander. Mr. Bright is charged with "a deliberate attempt to set class against class":—he is charged with being "glaringly disingenuous in his statements," and with the design of "confiscating the property of the nation". This is the old course of defamation; and might have been reckoned upon with perfect certainty, as the first result of any earnest and honest demand for Parliamentary Reform, and for just and economical government.

The men who make these charges do not believe in them. So far as there is any sincerity in the charges it is just the expression of the fears of men who know they have been unjust, and so expect reprisals.

Class has been and is arrayed against class: the powerful Few *have* arrayed themselves against the Many: "the property of the nation" has been, *and is*, "*confiscated.*" "Class interests," the interests of the smallest class, have been, and are most injuriously opposed to the interests of the many. These imputations upon Mr. Bright, and upon the millions who are represented by him, are as audacious as they are false and cruel. They are libels upon the national character. There is no people under heaven so conservative as the English. There is no people in the world who have such reverence for the rights of property. They carry this reverence even to the extent of a superstition, and to the point of injustice to themselves. The most "Radical" of Reformers have been thus English and Conservative. Who, for example, among the earlier Radical Reformers more earnest than Lord Grey, and his patriotic and generous minded son-in-law, LORD DURHAM!—he did not distrust, but confided in the people, and would have given the vote by Ballot:—who more really conservative than these? Or than Mr. Coke,—afterwards Lord Leicester, who as the founder of scientific agriculture, has done more for "Property," and for the nation, than all the "Administrations" and "Governments" since the days of Alfred! Yet he denounced the reign of George IIId and Parliamentary corruption in terms stronger and more emphatic than Mr. Bright has ventured to employ.

So of the venerable Major Cartwright,—the grandfather of all Reformers:—he was thus emphatically English and Conservative; laboring to restore what had been destroyed. So of the late Mr. COBBETT,—that giant of the press, and terror of "the sons and daughters of corruption," and the Peter Porcupine of Philadelphia. He was, in fact, a bigoted Conservative; and "thanked God for a House of Lords," when he hoped and believed the peers would arrest harsh, cruel, and innovating laws. Nor can we forget, though they can scarcely be more than named here, such men as LEIGH HUNT, happily still with us, or WILLIAM HONE,—a man of a noble and more robust spirit, whose delight was amongst books, but who was goaded to speak by the grinding tyranny of the most base and odious of despotisms that England ever witnessed. These were the men—honest, English, Conservative—who were written down as the offscouring of all things, harassed, plundered, imprisoned. LEIGH HUNT lives in honor, and pensioned (long may he live) That is strange; but not so strange as another most speaking fact. Sir Robert Peel was compelled, by necessity and by conviction, to adopt certain views of taxation and finance. Mr. Gladstone, the member for Oxford University, and one of the foremost men of the day, has adopted the same views, and more extensively applied them, particularly in the case of the tax on succession to property. And these views so adopted and applied were those enforced by the terrible "Tom Paine"!

But, as we have said, this Cry of *Property in Danger!* has always been raised, to alarm the timid and shock the English mind, whenever the most necessary and wholesome Reform has been demanded.

When the Reform Bill was under discussion, a very powerful alarmist property-in-danger pamphlet was published, with considerable effect. There can be no doubt the writer was really alarmed, and that he infected others with his fears, and increased the risk of civil war. He had good ground for his fears. The pamphlet writer had come to London from Dublin some years before, with certain Irish characteristics strongly marked upon him. He was of the race which write, and was one of the first of the Irish horde which has since so infested our literature. He was confident and voluble; and on his first appearance was wittily called "a talking potato." He made himself useful to a royal personage in an extremely discreditable affair. He got a place. He got his sister on the pension list, for £300 a year. He also got a slice of the Carlton House land, when that abode of George the Regent was demolished. As to his temper and spirit;—all the venom of all the reptiles which St. Patrick banished from Ireland was concentrated in him, and trickled from his pen. Even Southey complained, that *his* rancorous political and ecclesiastical bigotry became more venomous under the manipulation of this man, who, as Editor, Reviewer, and Critic in *The Quarterly*, spared neither man nor woman in any walk of literature or science, if they were guilty of Liberalism or suspected of it * Worse than this, by his malignant temper, and by his scurrility, he sowed broadcast the seeds of a just resentment against England in the United States, the terrible fruits of which may yet have to be gathered by the innocent. This was the man,—who was plundering the nation and the apologist of plunderers,—this was the man, who, beside his salary, and his sister's pension,—this Irish adventurer, who received in pensions nearly forty thousand pounds,—this JOHN WILSON CROKER it was who wrote the alarmist property-in-danger pamphlet! The fastest thief crying loudest fie! according to the proverb.

And this is the fitting and most explanatory answer to those who *now* are attempting to cover and to perpetuate injustice and robbery by pretending that the Reformers design to "confiscate the property of the nation."

There is another answer to this charge. If it were designed to "confiscate the property of the nation," it is too late to do it The work has been done, and that sweepingly. And we earnestly hope, that not in passion or resentment, nor not even to reclaim, but to admonish and instruct, this fact of Confiscation of the property of the English nation will be historically exhibited, and reasoned out, as between the nation and those who have and hold the "confiscated property of the nation."

The title to the Land of England is in the Queen. For long centuries the landholders of England *held* their land under the Crown, on condition of rendering military and other services, and, in a word, bearing the costs of Government, in peace and war How, by force and sajolery, the great *holders* (not *owners*) of land evaded these obligations, it were easy to tell. Is it not written in the Statute-Book of England! The final Act is but as yesterday. When the Crown was weak, and the sovereign in the hands of the aristocracy, they made a clean sweep, and pressed their own bargain: namely, henceforward to keep free from all regal claims sixteen shillings of every pound of rental, and to pay the modest rent of four shillings in the pound to the Crown, as landlord-in-chief, for the use of the nation. It was an easy bargain. The property of Crown and people for four shillings in the pound of rental. How the bargain thus made has been kept by the landholders, let the land-tax returns show. About a fourth is paid; no more.

The property of the nation, then, *has* been confiscated.

But the Crown had other property, wherewith to pay regal and national expenses. Where is it? Who has it? Where are the vast domains! Who "confiscated" them! Was it Jack Cade, and the Radicals, or who? The brawling *London Times* will not tell, nor the race that write for "the landed interest." But the nation had other property, in trust. Where be the lands of the old Church! Where the wide spreading and vast endowments of the abbeys and monasteries which studded broad England? Where are these lands? Who has got them? Who has "confiscated this property of England"!

What has followed upon this confiscation of public property? Just this: Such a confiscation of private property, as the world never saw before. The devastating sweep of an Asiatic army, much less that of the organized hordes of Napoleonic France, presents nothing to be compared for a moment with the relentless, ever-continued torture-screw of "confiscation," placed upon the labor, the only wealth, of the landless people of England;—placed upon them by Landholding Legislators, in the disguise of indirect taxation.

If some daring pirates were to get possession of a coast town, say Brighton, for a few hours, and were to demand a hundred thousand pounds, by way of ransom, the hair of England would stand on end, with the audacity of the act and the enormity of the contribution. Yet "the people up in London" vote out of Brighton *every year* over three hundred thousand pounds. That is "confiscation" the second, under which every town in the kingdom suffers, in a proportionate rate. And whereas the Aristocracy had to pay the costs of Government and of Religion, and of the Poor, as the condition of holding "the property of the nation," they now not only do *not* bear these charges, but, as a careful writer has stated, they receive between three and four millions of pounds annually out of the taxes, for services and pretended services.

In a word, the History of British Taxation is a record of prodigality and injustice, and of the oppression of the many by the few.

Two or three facts may stand as representative of the systematic injustice. When Mr. Pitt, under the pressure of financial difficulties, brought in a bill to impose legacy and probate taxes, the landholding Parliament, with incredible audacity and dishonesty, exempted land from the tax. So that if a peer, or commoner, inherited an estate, worth half a million, he paid nothing! If a manufacturer, or merchant, left his children £100,000, the fruits of his labor and enterprise, they had to pay £1,500 tax; and if no will was left, then the heirs paid £2,250. It was left to Mr. Gladstone, but as yesterday, to correct in part this huge injustice for the future—to his great honor.

Then immediately upon the termination of the war the same class hastened to relieve themselves of the property tax; leaving the enormous burthens of the war to be borne by the people. And not only so; but, to reward the patience and the many sacrifices of the people, these same Legislators, under a guard of soldiers, taxed the bread of the nation, by the infamous Corn Law:—which, be it remembered, the "Reformed Parliament," crowded with Landholders, refused to repeal,—refused to reason and right, and only yielded to a semi revolutionary movement, and the ghastly siege of Famine.

One more illustrative example, and we have done. A child was born to one of the harlots of the bordel Court of Charles IId; father unknown. That child was ennobled and largely pensioned out of the property of the nation, by the Royal profligate. The Patriotic Whigs of 1668, at the glorious Revolution, for some unknown reason did not abate this public shame and crime. For nearly two hundred years this fraud continued Two years since, Lord Palmerston, and his subordinates at the Treasury, crowned and perpetuated the infamy. Secretly, and under color of an act of Parliament, they gave, out of the taxes, over a quarter of a million of money to the living descendant of the harlot; by this means getting the name out of the pension list and out of sight The twelfth, and other *Letters of Junius*, will indicate the favored race, "with an illustrious pedigree, in which heraldry has not left a single good quality to upbraid" the possessor of title and pension.

Foolish Lords, and their more foolish advocates and flatterers, such as Mr. Ellice, the Scottish M. P, and others, have been indiscreet, in charging it upon Mr Bright, that he is deliberately attempting to set class against class; and *The Times* is scarcely more wise in setting the "interests" of the few score of men who nominate members for the counties, against the interests of the nation. It is a rash, if not a perilous course, for the narrow and dominant "interest."

For it is known, and will be more extensively known, that the powerful few, as a class, have always been arrayed against the many. The form of the conflict has somewhat changed; but the warfare has been incessant, ever since the deplorable 14th of October, of the year one thousand and sixty-six; when, (to use the nervous language of that true patriot and man of genius, General Sir Charles Napier, the double conqueror of Scince.)—"when thousands of ruthless men, breathing nothing but slaughter and rapine, and corrupting the very air by their ribaldry;—men, or rather fiends vomited hot from hell to devastate;—men whose fierce and cruel tempers their leader could scarcely hold in check," were precipitated from Normandy upon unhappy England, whose history thenceforward became a prolonged tragedy; the Saxon spirit, however, survived, and cities and boroughs became the centers of the national life.

Lord John Manners' "old nobility," and General Sir C. Napier's "fiends hot from hell," possessed the country, as Legion possessed the sufferer in Holy Writ. But in the Wars of the Roses they well-nigh extinguished themselves, in fratricidal strife. Then came the "new nobility," born of the corruptions and crimes of "the church," and of the passionate will and imperious lusts of Henry VIIIth; and enriched by the confiscation of the property of the nation. Finally, we have the newest nobility, the two hundred creations of George IIId, with an origin not discordant with those of their noble predecessors, Old and New: they were, for the most part, creatures bred in what the Bishop of Exeter called the shameful parts of the constitution: they were the offspring of rotten boroughs, and creatures of the dark places of the courts of law, and enriched by what was, practically, a denial or sale of justice. And these newest nobility, by the safe and easy methods of Parliamentary machinery, have stripped and peeled the nation; and they have done this to an extent which would excite the wonder, and the envy, of the most rapacious of the Norman robbers, could he rise from his sleeping-place under the fretted vault of minster or cathedral. W.

*A present fact recalls a long past illustration and proof of this estimate and statement:—HENRY HALLAM, the accomplished Scholar and Historian, now lies dead, full of days and of honor. It is forty-one years since he published his great work on the Middle Ages. He was then little known as a man or as an author. The History, it needs not now to say, was highly Conservative, as was the author. But Mr. Hallam was known to be the associate of the liberal Lords Lansdowne and Holland, and their accomplished literary friends. He was, therefore, assumed to be a Liberal in politics, and consequently this same *Quarterly Reviewer*, with characteristic falsehood and malignity, described Mr. Hallam as having displayed in his work "the spirit of the Whig party, to which he had attached himself, its acrimony and arrogance, its injustice and its ill temper." Of course there was a full retraction when the honest Reviewer discovered Mr. Hallam to be of the Conservative party.

MR. HALLAM died on Saturday, the 22d January; and was in his 81st year. The widow of Wordsworth died, at Rydal Mount, five days before, at a very advanced age. Miss Martineau has written an extremely interesting biographical sketch.

Increase of Religious Influence.—The Bishop of London recently stated in a public address, that a large city firm called on him, desiring him to license a chaplain to teach the Gospel to their own workpeople; that in another place the business of each day was opened with prayer, and a chaplain appointed for the spiritual welfare of the hundreds of persons employed in one establishment; that only that very day, the directors of an omnibus company which employed hundreds of men and horses, had resolved that for the future no man having objection to work on Sunday should be compelled to do so; while at the head quarters of the establishment, preparations should be made for divine service every Sunday.

THE OBSERVER ON TURKEY.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE INDEPENDENT:

GENTLEMEN—A recent number of *The New York Observer* contained a letter from Dr. Dwight of Constantinople intended to correct some false reports which have recently been current in this country, respecting the affairs of Turkey. This letter was accompanied with an editorial criticism, based upon misrepresentation, which placed Dr. Dwight in an unfair position before the public.

Under the impulses of filial duty, with the advice of friends, and with a careful avoidance of every sign of unfriendliness, I offered to the editors some facts in the case which might relieve Dr. Dwight from the imputations upon his strict veracity which had graced the columns of *The Observer*. But their sense of justice was unequal to the cheap penalty of so small a courtesy as a space for reply.

Under these circumstances, as the matter concerns more than simply the character of an absent missionary, and covers an important public question, I feel it a duty to ask publication for the following statements.

There are two points upon which the Missionaries of Turkey and *The New York Observer* have been long at issue.

1. In regard to the Present Condition of Turkey under the modified rule of the Sultan.

Repeated communications have been received from across the waters insisting that the Turkish Government should receive full credit for an honest and earnest determination to carry out the promised reforms—especially that of religious toleration.

The Observer has persistently maintained the contrary, carefully improving for its purpose every outbreak of the rebellious elements of that vast empire, which have been untamed for ages, and also suppressing facts on the other side. This charge has been repeatedly made by the missionaries in their private communications, and at last was frankly brought out by Dr. Dwight in his letter. He made no unqualified assertion, but sustains himself, like a careful and just man, by a case directly in point.

The Observer some while since quoted repeatedly from the letters of Rev. Mr. Porter (Irish Presbyterian Missionary) of Damascus to a London paper as long as he was pronouncing the Turkish Reforms "a great humbug." But when at last he was constrained to withdraw his charge and acknowledge that "free toleration was in full force in Turkey," it suddenly ceased to pay him attention. A silence the more notable from its isolation, since the rest of the religious press here rejoiced to republish the good news. To this distinct charge what does *The Observer* answer! It answers by imputing to Dr. Dwight a deviation from truth because he did not credit *The Observer* with a quotation from some anonymous letter which had nothing to do with Mr. Porter, which it published on December 9th. This dodging the question must certainly redound to the credit of *The Observer*, particularly when we notice that Dr. Dwight's letter was dated December 30th. Will it indeed take a second pilgrimage to the East to learn that twenty days is rather short allowance for even the progressive *Observer* to reach Constantinople?

Dr. Dwight certainly could not have seen that quotation, nor, if he had, would it have altered the facts concerning Mr. Porter.

One may, however, be perfectly content that the value of *The Observer's* news column should rest upon its own showing. After the naive confession that "its most startling and alarming intelligence" was a "*current report of the capital*" which had passed through the hands of "an intelligent resident" and of "a returned missionary's family," it can hardly be necessary for accurate men to care what it does say or does not!

2. The mission in Turkey and *The Observer* are at issue as to the tendencies of Russian dominance. It is certainly as useless as it is unfair for *The Observer* to attempt to isolate Dr. Dwight from the rest, and represent him as standing alone in this issue. It makes the assertion that Mr. Benjamin and other missionaries disagree with him, and side with *The Observer*. This can be entirely disproved by abundant quotations from many of the missionaries, as also by a very decisive letter of the lamented Benjamin, the last which was printed. I shall not trouble you with their reproduction, but can with perfect confidence claim that *The Observer* has no sort of right to assert a discrepancy between Dr. Dwight and his associates in favor of its own constitutional sympathies with Russia.

To sustain this assertion, I have the honor to introduce the following testimony from the Hon. George P. Marsh, whose former position as Embassador to Turkey, as well as his reputation in this country as one of its most accurate scholars, need only to be mentioned to secure for it the highest respect:

Letter from the Hon. George P. Marsh of Vermont.

(*Copy.*)

22 UNIVERSITY PLACE,
New York, Feb. 12, 1859.

REV. JAMES H. DWIGHT:

DEAR SIR—I have read with surprise and regret the editorial headed "Dr. H. G. O. Dwight on Turkey and *The Observer*" in *The Observer* of February 10, 1859, to which you have drawn my attention. Although I dissent very widely from the views of the editors of *The New York Observer* with respect to the condition of things in Turkey, and especially the question of reform and religious toleration in that empire, I will only notice at present the fifth head of that article, in which reference is made to the "opinion of Dr. Dwight and other missionaries respecting Russia."

I was at Constantinople for some time before and after the visit of the editor to that city, and had frequent conferences with the American missionaries and other Protestants on the matters referred to in the paragraph to which I allude. I cannot positively say that I conversed with every member of the American Mission, and therefore I will not speak of the opinions of Mr. Benjamin (who had then been but a short time at Constantinople); but the rights and interests of the missionaries as American citizens, in the possible event of a Russian triumph, were frequent subjects of discussion between me and most, if not all of the American missionaries at the Turkish capital.

Special attention was drawn to these questions by the fact that a well known agent of the Russian Government (not a diplomat) was making very minute inquiries into the operations of the American missionaries, and the extent to which their operations had affected the members of the Greek communion, upon whom Russia depended as allies in the struggle.

Without vouching for any individual, I can say with confidence, that the general opinion of the missionaries and other Protestants at Constantinople was, that the subjugation of Turkey by Russia would be at once fatal to all the religious and educational interests of Protestantism in the former country.

These certainly were and still are my own convictions, and I do not see how any person who has enjoyed the advantages which a residence at Constantinople affords for becoming acquainted with the temper of both the Russian Government and the Greek Church, could possibly arrive at any other conclusion.

(*Signed*)

GEORGE P. MARSH.

With these statements the public may be safely left to form their own estimate of the question between *The Observer* and Dr. Dwight, and of the greater question, as to *The Observer's* real position toward the much-abused Turkish Government.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES H. DWIGHT.

New York, March 7, 1859.

THE PANHANDLE OF VIRGINIA.

THE inclosed paragraph from *The Wheeling* (Va.) *Intelligencer* is so important, so interesting, so encouraging to the friends of freedom and free-soil, that fearing it might escape your notice, I have concluded to inclose it to you:

"We have always thought that this strip of Virginia soil, (the Panhandle) running up north between Ohio and Pennsylvania, *ought* to be included in the boundaries of the latter. The natural boundary of Pennsylvania, on the west from where it strikes that stream, southward, is the Ohio river. On the south, it is that direct line from the Delaware west running on through to the Ohio river. This is the way the line should have been run when the boundaries between the states were fixed. This would have given Wheeling to Pennsylvania—a free state—and she would now have been as far ahead of her present self as she is to day ahead, in point of energy and wealth, of the old dilapidated cities on the eastern shore, that have suffered still more than we the paralyzing influences of the policy of the state. Wheeling a free city! Just think of it, citizens, mechanics, men of brave hearts, strong muscle, and honest purposes—merchants, manufacturers, owners of property—think of how much it would enhance your interests if the line could to-morrow be run across to the Ohio on our south, and Wheeling be transferred to Pennsylvania!"

Wheeling has been truly unfortunate in that matter. Her misfortune consisted not merely in being included in a slave state, but in being placed behind a free state, and being dependent on the pleasure of that free state for a *direct* communication with the seaboard. Had Pennsylvania extended so as to include the Panhandle, that is, had Mason and Dixon's Line been extended to the Ohio as the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, Wheeling would, no doubt, now be the terminus of a direct line of road from Philadelphia and New York by Pittsburg to the Ohio river. Now her road, her only eastern railroad, has to pass around the southwestern corner of this state, and then run in a course near the Ohio up the same about thirty miles. This and the great curse is too oppressive even for the energies of the noble and enterprising people of Wheeling. A great effort has been made to complete a road from Pittsburg west to Steubenville. But to get there the river must be crossed by a viaduct, and to that there are strong objections even in Pittsburg, especially among our river men.

The Panhandle is really free soil, the number of slaves in the four counties being very small in 1850, and rapidly reduced since. The newspapers there speak as freely and fearlessly as if Virginia were really, as it professes to be, a republican state. These papers and the representatives from the Panhandle in the Legislature must gradually leaven the entire loaf of the Old Dominion.

Signs are cheering all through Western Virginia.

D. C.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL BENEVOLENCE.

To Sunday-School Superintendents and Teachers.

Practical Suggestions.

1. Are there not many Sunday-schools which might, with little effort, undertake to raise $300 or $400 a year, and thus secure a Sunday-school Missionary, under the direction of the American Sunday-School Union? Several Sunday-schools have already done this; and should any school, undertaking to thus have a missionary of their own, fail to raise the necessary sum of money, it would be easy to raise the balance by a special appeal to the parents and congregation.

2. Where one Sunday-school could not raise the entire salary of a Sunday school missionary, might not two or three schools unite in the support of the same man?

3. Ought not every evangelical Sunday-school in our land to do something in aiding the American Sunday-School Union in sending out Sunday-school missionaries, and in giving libraries to needy schools!

Direct Propositions.

1. Any Sunday-school (or individual) contributing $300 per annum to the American Sunday-School Union, shall have a missionary of their own, in any section of the country desired by the contributors, and shall receive from him a monthly letter, giving a report of his labors.

2. If any school will contribute one-half of this amount, we will undertake to find another school which will contribute an equal amount, thus securing a permanent missionary, from whom each school shall receive a monthly report.

3. Any school or individual contributing money to supply poor and needy Sunday schools with books, shall, for every $10, receive from the missionary, through whose hands the books are sent, a letter giving an account of the school or schools thus aided, when a desire to receive such letter is expressed at the time of making the contribution.

Responses to this appeal, or letters of inquiry, may be addressed to REV. R. B. WESTBROOK,
Secretary of Missions,
1,122 Chestnut street, Philadelphia,
or to REV. J. H. BURTIS,
Associate Secretary,
375 Broadway, New York city.

Philadelphia, March 1, 1859.

Religious Intelligence.

CONGREGATIONAL.

MAINE—**Bowdoin College.**—At the anniversary of Prayer for Colleges, it was stated at one of the meetings at Bowdoin College, that there had been twenty-four conversions among the students in the course of the year, and that the whole number of pious students, nearly all of whom had made a profession of religion, was eighty. When we recollect that the time has been, and that too within the memory of some of the graduates of the College who are now living, when there was but one praying student within its walls, we must regard this great increase of religious numbers and influence as an occasion of devout gratitude and of auspicious hope—*Mirror.*

Saco.—The ecclesiastical council held at Saco on Wednesday last by request of Rev. F. B. Wheeler, pastor of First Congregational church and society, concurred in his request for dismission, to accept a call from the church in Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Vassalboro.—Pursuant to letters missive from the congregational church at Brown's Corner, Vassalboro, an ecclesiastical council assembled to take into consideration the expediency of ordaining to the work of the Gospel ministry Benjamin Southworth, Jr. David Thurston, D.D., Moderator, and Rev. E. B. Webb, Scribe. There was some discussion of the question whether the candidate should be ordained as pastor of the church, or as an evangelist, and the council preferred the latter form, for reasons not given. After years of indifference, it is delightful to see the renewed interest and prosperity of this church and congregation.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—**Wentworth.**—Rev. S. M. Blanchard, formerly of Chichester, N. H, was installed pastor of the Congregational church of Wentworth, N. H, on Wednesday, the 2d inst. Invocation and Reading of the Scriptures by Rev. Mr. Holman of the Methodist church in Warren; Introductory Prayer by Rev. A. J. Chase of the Calvinistic Baptist church in Rumney; Sermon by Prof. D. J. Noyes, D.D, of Dartmouth College; Installing Prayer by Rev. I. S Davis of Piermont; Charge to the Pastor by Rev. Wm. Clark, agent of the Home Missionary Society; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. J. D. Emerson of Haverhill; Address to the People by Rev. M. H. Bixby of Providence, R. I., late missionary of the Baptist Board in Maulmain, Burmah; Concluding Prayer by Rev. L. B. Whittemore of Orfordville; Benediction by the Pastor. The participation in these exercises of clergymen of other denominations is an encouraging sign of the times.—*Recorder.*

RHODE ISLAND—**Providence.**—Rev. A. H Clapp of Providence, in consequence of an attack of neuralgia in the head, affecting the eyes, has leave of absence from his people for such time as may be necessary for his recovery. Though the difficulty is similar to that from which he has suffered in years past, it is confidently hoped that a little rest and recreation will result in his speedy recovery. It is his intention to go to Tennessee. Rev. W. W Davenport of Roxbury will supply the pulpit of the Beneficent church during Mr. Clapp's absence.—*Cong.*

MASSACHUSETTS—**Dalton.**—The funeral sermon of Rev. Ebenezer Jennings, who died at Dalton, Mass, February 12th, agreeably to his request, was preached by Rev. Dr. Humphrey of Pittsfield, aged 80. Remarks were also made by Rev. Dr. Field of Stockbridge, aged 78, and by Rev. Dr. Brace, also aged 78. Mr. Jennings was pastor of the church in Dalton from 1802 to 1836.

American Board.—The receipts of the American Board for January were $40,117 05. $390 of this was collected in foreign lands. Massachusetts contributed $9,004 27.

The thank-offering fund from recent converts to pay off the debt has reached $7,140. Of this, $1,000 is acknowledged as a "thank-offering from those who are thankful for God's grace to others."

Williams College.—The Williams College library has received from Nathan Jackson $750 worth of books as a nucleus for the theological library, to accompany the professorship of theology which Mr. J. founded last season.

Semi-Centennial in Park Street.—The Park street church, Boston, celebrated the half-centennial of its existence by three sermons by former pastors, Rev. Dr. Aiken preaching in the morning, Rev. Dr. Linsley in the afternoon, and Rev. Dr. Edward Beecher in the evening. On Monday was a festival. The church was constituted Feb 23, 1809, and its present church-edifice was dedicated in 1810. The pastors have been Rev. Dr. Griffin, three years nine months, Rev. Dr. S. E Dwight, eight years five months, Rev. Edward Beecher, D.D., three years ten months, Rev. Dr. Linsley, two years ten months, Rev. Dr. Aiken, ten years four months, and Rev. Andrew L. Stone, the present pastor, who was installed in Jan, 1849. From the beginning there have been connected with the church 1,952 members, 853 of whom remain; 256 have fallen asleep. The church has, in the history of modern revivals and of missions, an honored place. Rev. Mr Stone, at the festival above referred to, was presented with $2,000, and a life insurance for $5,000, with leave of absence from his people for six months.

Amherst College.—According to the annual catalogue, the number of students in this institution is 235, of whom 47 are seniors, 53 juniors, 61 sophomores, and 74 freshmen.

Boston.—Rev. Henry Morgan has preached the last two Sabbaths in the Music Hall, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and at 7½ in the evening. He has had large assemblies. We have read the sermons which have been published. They are earnest and direct, fitted to arrest the attention of those who have been accustomed to listen to those who cry "Peace, peace, when there is no peace." We hope that God will bless the enterprise.—*Rec.*

Licensure.—Messrs. Benjamin Labaree, Jr., Henry L. Hubbell, J. W. Underhill, Albert B Peabody, Henry J. Richardson, John H. Dodge, and James McLean, members of the Senior Class in Andover Theological Seminary, were licensed to preach by the unanimous vote of the Essex South Association at its regular meeting in Salem, March 1, 1 59.—*Congregationalist, March 11th.*

The Congregationalist of Feb. 18th contained the announcement that these young gentlemen, together with five others, had been licensed by the Salem Association on the 8th of that month. It now appears, as stated by that paper, that the twelve were examined together, and five received certificates "in the usual form"; but to those of the seven named above, there was a clause added, expressing the dissent of the Association from the views they had severally expressed on the character of Adam before the fall, and an inherited depravity—those views being the generally prevalent views of New England theologians. Licenses with such an appendage the candidates chose not to accept, and they placed them in the hands of a member of the Association, to be returned. At the same time they intimated that should the Association offer to them licenses in the usual form, they would receive them, but none other. At a subsequent meeting of the Salem Association, (Feb. 28th) it is understood upon good authority that it reconsidered its former action, and passed by a majority a resolution to grant to Messrs. Dodge, Hubbell, Labaree, McLean, Richardson, Peabody, and Underhill, also, licenses without the dissenting clause. But for some reason, the licenses were not forwarded, and the young men, thus left without letters, thereupon applied to the Essex South Association, where they were unanimously approved. We do not know how far the doctrine lately set forth in regard to the irregularity and invalidity of "letters not in the usual form" will apply to such a case as this.

CONNECTICUT—**Hartford—Sale of Slips.**—The Center church realized a little over $4,000 in the sale of their slips yesterday forenoon, the amount coming within two dollars of that received a year ago.

The slips in the Pearl-street church sold last evening for $6,000, being about a third more than they ever brought before; the highest price paid for a single slip was $189.—*Courant.*

The society of the North (Dr. Bushnell's) church have determined to erect a new church-edifice the ensuing season. It is expected to cost about $60,000, all of which has been subscribed It is to stand on the corner of Asylum and High streets.

New Haven.—Rev. Dr. Bacon, a pastor of the First Congregational society, received, at a social gathering in the lecture-room of the College street church on Wednesday evening, a substantial token of esteem from his parishioners, consisting of a purse containing $717 in gold. The gift was a surprise, the money having been quietly collected.

Yale College.—No steps have yet been taken to contest the will of the late Henry L Ellsworth No funds are placed at the disposal of the College, except for the aid of indigent students who are preparing for the ministry, and for students in the Theological School. Meritorious students, also, who maintain a rank near equal to that of a Valedictorian, can avail themselves of the assistance in the same manner as those fitting for the ministry. Eight or ten years must elapse before any benefit will be realized from this property, and even then it will not probably be worth over $100,000.

Over eighty, out of a hundred and eleven members of the Junior Class, are professors of religion; ninety-six out of one hundred and thirty-four members of the Freshman Class are also professors of religon.—*Congregationalist.*

Canterbury.—Rev. Charles P. Grosvenor was installed pastor of the Congregational church in Canterbury, Ct., March 10th. The exercises were: Invocation and Reading Scriptures, by Rev. Mr. Soule of Hampton; Prayer, by Rev. Mr Brooks of Wauregan; Sermon, by Rev. Mr. Gulliver of Norwich; Installing Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Hazen of Westminster; Right Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. Mr Tallman of Scotland; Address to the People, by Rev. Mr. Stearns of Windham.

Marlborough.—In Marlborough, Ct., March 9, 1859, Mr. Alpheus J Pike was ordained as pastor of the Congregational church. Sermon, by Rev. Jeremiah Taylor of Middletown; Charge to the Pastor, by Rev. F. D. Avery of Columbia; Right Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. J. R. Freeman of Andover; Address to the People, by Rev. M. Knight of Hebron.

NEW YORK—**Morrisville.**—A correspondent writes us of a powerful revival in progress at Morrisville, Madison co, N. Y., in connection with the Congregational church under the charge of Rev Wm B. Parsons, formerly of South Braintree, Mass He is assisted at present by Rev. O. Parker. The letter before us says: "The whole community is moved, and hundreds attend the inquiry meeting. Whole families are converted, and men of all ages, classes, and standing in this county seat are coming to Christ, and still there seems to be an increase rather than an abating of interest."—*Cong.*

Brooklyn.—The ground has been broken in Fulton avenue for the construction of a new church for the Elm-place Congregational society, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Bartlett Nearly the whole amount of money to be paid for the building has been subscribed and paid in.—*Times.*

Warsaw.—Rev. E. E. Williams was installed pastor of the Congregational church of Warsaw, N Y., by an ecclesiastical council duly convened, with the following exercises: Invocation and Reading Scriptures by Rev. C Machin of Castile; Prayer by Rev. J. Cunningham of Gainsville; Sermon by Rev. J. L Bennett of Lockport; Installing Prayer by Rev. J. Dodd of Alexander; Charge to the Pastor by Rev J. Edwards of Rochester; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. J R. Paige of Perry; Charge to the People by Rev. J H. Dill of Spencerport.

Bro. Williams was formerly a member of Utica Presbytery. He enters upon his new field of labor not only with the cordial wishes, but *efforts* of a warm hearted and efficient people, as well as the fullest sympathy and fellowship of the surrounding churches. J. B.

OHIO—**Thompson.**—Rev. Parshall Terry, in a business letter, mentions a work of grace now in progress in the Congregational church of this place: "At the commencement of my ministry here, nine months since, the church was in a low state, the result in part of former divisions, and had been without a minister for a long time. But a spirit of enterprise was waked up. The whole interior of our church-edifice was rearranged and greatly improved, good sheds were built to make it more convenient to come to the place of worship on a cold and stormy day. And while these improvements were being made in things pertaining to the outer temple, it soon became evident that the Spirit of God was working specially in the hearts of the people. We have now a goodly number who are hoping in the mercy of Christ, mostly in the morning of life, but among them several heads of families, and others are yet in deep concern of mind. Stillness and solemnity have characterized the work, and the agency of God in it has been most prominent, and *to him be all the glory.*"

ILLINOIS—**Revival in Dallas City.**—In September last I visited Dallas City by request of ministers to look after its spiritual interests—found a nine-pin alley in full operation—music and dancing abundant—a stone meeting-house used for dancing—and no organized church of any denomination. It is a place of very recent origin but very rapid growth, and considerable commercial importance. Population 500. I went to deliver a message from the Lord Jesus Christ—called upon the men in their business and at their houses, and saw a gradual change. At the end of four months, there was an awakened attention to preaching. January 11th, a protracted meeting was commenced, lasting three weeks. Bro. W. Salter of Burlington, Iowa, came and preached a week—the Holy Spirit was present from the first. On the 17th, we formed a Congregational church of nineteen members—and at its close it reached twenty-nine. A happier company I never saw than when the nineteen stood up and covenanted to be the Lord's, and to love each other. Bro. Asa Turner spent a few days with me also. Lo, what hath God wrought!

A. L. PENNYER.

Neodota.—The Congregational church at Neodota has given a unanimous call to Rev. D. H. Blake, of the Senior Class in the Chicago Seminary, to become their pastor Mr. Blake has accepted the call, and will enter upon the pastorate at the close of the Seminary term, May 1st This is the second member of the Senior Class who has received a call.

Dunleith.—A Congregational church was organized at Dunleith, Ill., February 8th, with ten members. Five more will join at the first communion season. Sermon, by Rev. A. Kent of Galena, General Agent of the Home Missionary Society; Consecrating Prayer, by Rev. J. M. Chamberlain of Dubuque, late of Andover Seminary. Rev. J. Watts, the pastor, feels confident that a wide field for usefulness is opening here. Rev. Mr. Kent came to Galena about thirty years since as a home missionary, having—as is said—requested to be sent to the "harvest-field where no other would go." He says, "I found it such The first Sabbath morning all the stores were opened, there was no Sabbath there. I called at several, and made known my object, and invited them to a bar-room, where I preached my first sermon And now I exclaim, 'what hath God wrought!' as I review all his dealings."

WISCONSIN—**Reedsburg.**—On the 22d ult., the Rev. S. A. Dwinnell was installed over the Congregational church of Reedsburg, Wis., by a Committee appointed for that purpose by the Lemonweir District Convention. A very appropriate sermon for the occasion was preached by the Rev. Warren Cochran of Baraboo. The Installing Prayer was offered by the Rev. H. Hutchens of Prairie Du Lac; Rev. M Wells of New Lisbon gave the Charge to the Pastor; Rev. H. Hutchens gave the Charge to the People; and the pastor pronounced the Benediction. The services throughout were solemn and impressive.

Providence has located Brother Dwinnell in a section of country where are few preachers of our denomination. Hence, at present, necessity is laid upon him to divide his labors somewhat, giving a portion to Ironton, Lavalle, and N Excelsior. But he is fitted for such a work; and no less so is his companion. His first introduction here was not as a minister, but they at once discovered in him talent and piety, along with other requisites for a useful minister, and solicited him to preach for them. He regarded this as a call from Providence to do what, from his youth, he had intended doing, but had been prevented by physical infirmity. He therefore applied for a license; and soon after was ordained. And now, after six and a half years' trial of his ministry, his church and people have given him a unanimous call to settle over them as their pastor. The church, which had just come into being when he came among them, has now increased to fifty-four. A beautiful house of worship has, by the blessing of Providence been finished. And the place, which was then almost a wilderness, is now a thriving town of 800 inhabitants, having two houses of worship, and a splendid school-building, manned with teachers and filled with pupils.

M. W.

MINNESOTA—**St Anthony.**—Rev. Charles Seccombe of St Anthony, Minn, gives in *The Home Missionary* an account of a donation visit from his people, which amounted to the round sum of $230 He states, particularly, that no part of it was deducted from his salary. The inference is, that a different practice prevails in the West, to some extent, at least. This church,

would. He would not drive away any Christian who believed himself baptized, although he would not include all in his invitation to the Lord's Supper. Several of the members of the council were decidedly opposed to proceeding with the ordination, and the council finally adjourned for one week, without coming to a vote."

At the adjourned meeting of the council, the candidate was duly ordained, and so the ice is broken at last, and cannot be mended again. *The Chronicle* intimates that Rev. Dr Murdock, Dr. Baron Stow, and Mr. Stockbridge, among the Boston pastors, are at least as far advanced as Mr. Howell.

New Orleans.—The subscription for the meeting-house of the Baptist church in New Orleans has been completed. The Baptists began in New Orleans in 1816, and the whole history till the present time has been a failure. The Presbyterians and Episcopalians began the same year, and have seven Presbyterian and seven Episcopalian meeting-houses in that city.—*Chron.*

REFORMED DUTCH.

Staten Island.—Rev. T. R. G. Peck, having accepted the call from the French Huguenot church of Charleston, S. C., was dismissed from his pastoral charge on Staten Island, on Monday last, by the Classis of New York. Mr Peck will sail for Charleston on Saturday next. He will carry with him the best wishes of a large circle of warmly attached friends.

Dr. Bethune—Rev Dr. Bethune sailed on Saturday for Naples in the bark M. Pojero, accompanied by his wife, and expects to be absent for a period of six months. Previous to embarking, he tendered his resignation as pastor of the church on the Heights, Brooklyn, and the same was accepted by the Consistory of the Church. Dr B had recently an alarming attack, and its effect has been to admonish him to cease his labors for the present, and is the main reason for the separation between himself and the people of his charge. *The Observer* says: "This sudden step is the result of the failure of his health, and under circumstances that may well suggest caution to pastors and people. Dr. Bethune went South a few weeks since, and was absent ten or twelve days, in which time he lectured or preached almost every day, and sometimes twice a day. He returned home much exhausted, but resumed his own pulpit labors immediately, and while laboring under a violent cold taken during his journey. The result of all this labor, exposure, and fatigue, was an attack very like paralysis, from which he speedily recovered, but he is left in such a state of prostration as to render retirement from excitement, and positive rest, essential to his future usefulness."

Education of Ministers.—We learn that the congregation of the Second Reformed Dutch church, Tarrytown, have made arrangements for the education of three young men in the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick. Two gentleman of the congregation, each, volunteered to support one, and the third is by contributions from the church. The expenses will be $150 a year each.—*Intel.*

EPISCOPAL.

Illinois.—Bishop Whitehouse will take up his residence in this city on the 1st of May next. He returned to New York on the 26th ult., after completing his winter visitation throughout the diocese.

Rev. Henry Adams, rector of Christ church, South Chicago, has entered upon his duties. A new church, intended hereafter for a chapel, is in process of erection. Mr. Adams was formerly a clergyman of the Congregationalist Church, and much esteemed among the brethren, but he found "the better way," and now devotes himself with energy to the work of the ministry of our own Church.—*Churchman.*

Texas.—Rev. Mr. Dalzell requests us to say that he is very anxious to obtain a clergyman to return with him to Texas, to take charge of a missionary post, with a good church-building and a fair income. Who will go? Address the Rev. W. T. Dickinson, 1314 Pine street, Philadelphia.—*Ch. Journal.*

Federal Chaplaincies.—Much has been said of the partiality shown by our Government for Protestant Episcopal chaplaincies. Mr. Johnson's *National Recorder*, lately noticed by us, gives some striking statistics on the subject, from which it appears that in the navy, of twenty-four chaplains, there are

Protestant Episcopal clergymen	10
Presbyterians	5
Congregationalists	4
Methodists	4
Baptist	1

This certainly is a strong preponderance for the Protestant Episcopal Church; but the army, in its twenty-three chaplains, presents the same disproportion in a still more striking degree:

Protestant Episcopal clergymen	18
Methodists	2
Presbyterian	1
Baptist	1
Romish priest	1

Thus one of the smallest sects among us, one that treats with intolerable and anti American illiberality its sister denominations, usurps most of the patronage of the Government in this respect, having nearly a third more of it than all other Churches. Can anybody explain this fact? And can impartial citizens approve it? Is it not time it should be righted?—*Adv. and Jour.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Consolidation of Benevolent Societies.—A call has been extended by a committee of the Baptist Missionary Convention of the state of New York, to the churches of that denomination in the Eastern, Middle, and Northwestern states, to send delegates to a General Convention, to be held in the Oliver street Baptist church, in this city, on the 1st of May next. The object of the Convention is to inquire into the necessity and expediency of making the general evangelizing agencies of the Baptist dencmination fewer in number and more simple and effective in operation; and, if possible, to devise measures for securing the more hearty and permanent co-operation of individuals and churches in the glorious service of converting the world to Christ.

Congregational Singing.—Dr. Lowell Mason delivered an address on "Congregational Singing," last Monday evening, in the Dutch church in Harrison street, South Brooklyn, to members of the several churches in that vicinity. It was well received, and has awakened a deep interest upon the subject. At the close of the lecture it was voted to raise fifty dollars, to be offered as a prize for the best tract on Congregational Singing.

Convicts Converts—*The Trenton* (N. J) *Democrat* says that between thirty and forty of the inmates of the state prison have professed conversion during the past year, and their daily conduct warrants the belief of their sincerity.

Micronesia—Mr Bingham writes that his family are the only white people on the island—lonely, yet happy in their work. There are no luxuries on the island, and their chief dependence for supplies is upon the vessels that touch there. On Strong's and Ascension Islands, the bread-fruits, yams, sweet potatoes, and bananas are grown, but none of these can be brought to perfection at Apia.

The Revival Prayer-Meetings—The meetings for daily prayer are continued, not only in this city, but in many other cities and towns. The revival among the seamen is one of the most interesting features of the present time. An esteemed friend, who has been a chaplain in the navy for some thirty years, mentioned to us this week that the revival on board the North Carolina ship of war (the receiving ship of this port) was one of the most interesting events he ever witnessed.—*N. Y. Obs.*

Revival of Religion in Aberdeen.—The accounts from this city are full of the deepest interest. A great work is going on, and many are the souls that have already been added to the Church. The Lord seems indeed to be pouring out his Holy Spirit in answer to prayer, and many, both old and young, are daily awakened, convinced of sin, and enabled to rejoice in the Savior. Such a spirit of prayer has never, we believe, been before seen in Aberdeen. The preaching of Mr. North and Mr. Radcliffe of Liverpool has been signally blessed during the past month.—*British Messenger.*

United Brethren.—L. S. Crittenden sends us a brief notice, in a business letter, of a great revival of religion in Newbern, Ind. Up to the time of writing, (Jan. 21st) one hundred and thirty-five persons had united with the church.

W. J. Shuey writes from Cincinnati, Jan. 15th: "We are having an excellent revival of religion in our church in this place. The work seems to be deepening and widening. Twenty accessions to the church so far."—*Telescope.*

Gone Over to Rome.—*The Protestantische Kirchenzeitung* of Berlin states that Dr. Lammer of the theological faculty of the University of Berlin, has been received into the Roman Catholic Church. He is said to have been a favorite disciple of Professor Hengstenberg, whose views have taken in late years a very Romanizing turn. He is the author of a work on the Catholic theology from the beginning of the Reformation to the Council of Trent, to the first part of which a prize was awarded in 1856 by the theological faculty of Berlin. Though a scholar of some note, he was by no means distinguished before hundreds of other young theologians of his country.

The Preaching at the Academy.—It has transpired, through a Philadelphia paper, that Messrs. R. L. & A. Stuart (who had done what they could to keep the fact private) are the gentlemen who seconded Dr. Prime's suggestion of the opening of the Academy of Music on Sabbath evenings, by promptly undertaking the responsibility of the whole expense, and thus giving this important movement an instant and vigorous start. They are members of Rev. Dr. Alexander's church.

MINISTERIAL AND CHURCH REGISTER.

Ordinations.

BATES.—HENRY BATES was installed pastor of the Congregational church in Almont, Mich., on the 9th ult. Sermon by Rev. H. D. Kitchell, D D., of Detroit.

BYINGTON.—On Wednesday last, February 23d, Rev Ezra H Byington was ordained as pastor of the First Congregational church in Windsor, Vt. Sermon, Rev. C Pease, D.D.; Ordaining Prayer, Rev. J. Clement, D.D; Charge to the Pastor, Rev. C. E Ferrin; Right Hand of Fellowship, Rev. S. W. Boardman.

EWING.—The Presbytery of Xenia ordained and installed Bro. Ewing over the Second U. P. congregation of Xenia. Dr Clokey preached on Eph. iv. 1–3.

HOWELL.—George Howell was ordained to the work of the ministry last week at East Boston. Sermon by the pastor of the church, Rev. Mr. Foljambe. Mr. Howell has accepted the call of the Baptist church in Nantucket to become their pastor.

INGERICK.—Eld. Jacob Ingerick, formerly of the Freewill Baptist church, was received and ordained as a minister of the Baptist church at Charleston, Pa., Feb. 2d.—*Am Bapt.*

JONES.—At Canaseraga, All. co., N. Y, Feb 16th, Rev. Isaac Jones, Bapt. Sermon by Rev. E. Hough. Mr. J. intends to seek a home in the West.

MARSHALL.—Bro. D. C Marshall was ordained on the 9th inst as pastor of the Baptist church in Candor, Tioga co., N. Y.

MERCER.—On the 19th inst, the Presbytery of Michigan met at Camden, and after hearing a lecture and a popular sermon, both of extraordinary merit as trials for ordination, set apart Mr. Thomas Mercer to the office of the holy ministry, and installed him pastor of the united congregations of Camden and Mount Hope. The sermon was preached by Rev. T. Calahan, on Acts xiii. 47–40

MINES.—The Rev. John F. Mines, M. A., was admitted to the order of priesthood on Wednesday, the 9th inst., by the Rt Rev Bishop Williams, in Grace church, Broad Brook, of which Mr. Mines is the minister.

MORROW.—On the 15th of Nov, 1858, Rev. David Morrow was installed by a commission of Presbytery, pastor of the United Presbyterian congregation of Warren, Huntingdon county, Indiana.

PATCH.—J. B. Patch, a graduate of Hamilton University, and during the year 1857–'58 a student at the Andover Theological Institution, was ordained to the work of the Gospel ministry, as an evangelist, at the Baptist meeting-house in Waupun, Wis., Feb. 24th.

SCOTT.—Rev. Uriah Scott, rector of Grace church, Honesdale, was ordained priest, Feb. 10th, by Bishop Bowman.

SOUTHWORTH.—Rev. Benjamin Southworth was ordained as an evangelist, by a council convened by the Congregational church at Brown's Corner, Vassalboro, Maine, Feb. 24th. Sermon by Rev. E. B. Webb of Augusta.

STRONG.—Rev. Thomas C Strong was on Sabbath evening installed pastor of the Reformed Dutch church on the corner of West Tenth and Bleecker streets.

Installations.

BLATCHFORD.—March 2d, Rev. S. M. Blatchford was installed pastor of the Congregational church at Wentworth, N H. Sermon by Prof. D. J. Noyes, D D, of Dartmouth College.

TWOMBLY.—Mr. Alexander S Twombly, son of A. H. Twombly, Esq, of this city, a recent graduate of Andover Theological Seminary, was installed pastor of the Presbyterian church in Cherry Valley, N. Y., February 10th. The sermon was preached by Rev. E N. Kirk, D.D, his pastor. His ministry is commenced under very encouraging auspices.—*Cong.*

Changes.

ANNAN.—Mr. John E. Annan of the Western Theological Seminary has been invited, with great cordiality, to take the pastoral charge of the congregation of Mingo, Pa.

ATWOOD.—Rev. E. S. Atwood of Grantville has received a call to become pastor of the Congregational church in Melrose

BAKER.—Rev. D. S. Baker has been invited to supply Red Lick and Providence churches in Jefferson county, Miss.

BASSETT.—Rev. D. A. Bassett has received and accepted a unanimous call to the church at Connersville, Ind.

BENEDICT.—Rev. P. N Benedict of Galena has accepted a unanimous call to Ottawa.

BISHOP.—Rev S. E Bishop and family sailed on the steamer Illinois, March 7th, to return to his post as Seamen's Chaplain at Lahaina, Sandwich Islands

BLAISDELL.—Rev. J J. Blaisdell, Cincinnati, has invited his church to unite with him in requesting Presbytery to dissolve the pastoral relation

BUCK.—Rev. E A. Buck of Bethel has accepted a call to succeed the lamented Rev. T. A. Taylor of Slatersvill, R I.

CALVIN.—Rev. J. H. Calvin has removed from Bolgiee, Ala., to Huntsville, Texas.

CARPENTER.—Rev. Samuel T. Carpenter of Monroe, Michigan, has been called to the rectorship of Trinity church, Onarga, Illinois.

COCHRAN.—Mr. Wm Cochran of Princeton Theological Seminary was licensed to preach the Gospel by the Presbytery of Madison on the 16th ult.

COX.—We understand that the Rev. Henry Cox, pastor of Chestnut-street church in this city, has received a call to the Trinity M E church, Thirty-fourth street, New York, on a salary of $2,200, but are happy to learn that the probability is he will not leave this city.—*Portland Argus.*

FULLER.—Mr. Fuller has resigned the charge of the Unitarian society in Barre, Mass.

HANNA.—Rev John C. Hanna has accepted an invitation from the church of Salem, Illinois.

HENDERSON.—Rev. D. C. Henderson has removed from Birdsville, Texas, to Wynnboro, Franklin parish, Louisiana.

HOBART.—Rev. I. N. Hobart has received and accepted a call to the pastorate of the Baptist church in Potsdam, N. Y.

HOFF.—Rev. F. R Hoff of Burlington, Iowa, has received a unanimous call to the rectorship of St. Paul's church, Alton. Here is a most capital selection. Mr. Hoff is a sound and able preacher, and a good worker, and will, without doubt, do a great work for the church in Alton.—*Church Record.*

HOGE.—At a recent congregational meeting in the Brick church, Rev. William J. Hoge of Union College, West Hanover, Va., was unanimously elected copastor of the church with Dr. Spring. He has accepted. Salary $5,000.

HOWELL.—Rev. George Howell was ordained last week at East Boston; Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Foljambe. Mr H. has accepted an invitation to become pastor of the Baptist church in Nantucket.

HUGGINS.—Rev. Morrison Huggins, well and favorably known in Western New York, died suddenly at Rockford, Ill., in the midst of his usefulness. He had been three years at the West, and the Westminster church, in which he ministered at Rockford, had recently been dedicated.

HUGHES.—Rev. James E. Hughes, in consequence of continued ill-health, has resigned his charge in Baltimore, Md, and is now residing in Martinsburg, Va.

HUNTER.—Rev. John Hunter was recently installed pastor of the church in Jackson, Mississippi, by a committee of the Central Mississippi Presbytery. Rev. Edward Wurts preached the sermon.

KIRK.—Rev. A. G. Kirk has accepted an invitation to become pastor of the Providence Baptist church, Beaver co, Pa.

LACKEY.—Rev. A. H. Lackey has accepted an invitation to settle at Morrison, Illinois, and has entered upon his labors there.

LEIGHTON.—Rev. Nathan Leighton is now at Newfoundland. N. J.

LOGAN.—Rev. John B. Logan of Lebanon, Ind., has received a call to return to his former charge at Blountsville, Tenn, and accepted it.

MARSHALL.—Rev. W. K. Marshall has removed to Henderson, Texas, and has taken charge of the church there.

M'ILVAINE.—Bishop M'Ilvaine arrived at this port from his European tour, Feb. 26th, by the steamer Fulton. He has left for his own diocese. We are pleased to learn that he returns with improved health.

MCMAHON.—Rev. J. J. McMahon has resigned the pastoral charge of the Duval-street Presbyterian church, Richmond, in order that he may accept a call to Castle Craig, a new church in Campbell county, Va.

MULCHAHEY.—The Rev. James Mulchahey, rector of Christ church, Troy, has left for Mobile, Ala, where he purposes spending some four or five months, in the hope of fully recovering—by a change of climate and associations—his health, which has become impaired by the active duties of his office.

NASH.—Rev. Sylvester Nash has resigned the rectorship of Christ's church, Waukegan. Mr. Nash's removal will be heard with regret by all his brethren. He is a faithful and esteemed rector and an able preacher.

OFFICER.—Rev. M. Officer has removed from Bellefontaine to Springfield, Ohio, and desires correspondents and persons who have remittances for the African Mission Institute to make, to observe his change of residence.—*Luth. Obs.*

PARKER.—Letters dated Havana, Feb. 20th, state that Rev. Mr. Theodore Parker had much improved in bodily and nervous energy, since his arrival in Cuba. On the 22d of February Mr. Parker was to sail for St. Thomas.

PARSHALL.—Rev. R. F. Parshall, by the advice of his physician, has resigned the charge of the Sandy Hill Baptist church, his throat being so much affected as to require an abstinence from public speaking.

PARSONS.—Rev. J. U. Parsons has taken charge of the First and Second churches in Bristol, Me.

PARTRIDGE.—Rev. S. H. Partridge, formerly of Hillsboro, N. H., has withdrawn his acceptance of the call extended by the Congregational church in Burlington, Mass.

PERINCHIEF.—Rev. O. Perinchief has resigned the rectorship of the church of the Messiah, Brooklyn, N. Y, and accepted a call to St. George's, Mt. Savage, Allegheny co, Md.

REED.—Rev. E. D. Reed has accepted an invitation to the pastorate of the Baptist church of Cassville, Oneida co, N. Y, and has entered upon his labors.

ROGERS.—Rev. Stephen Rogers has resigned the pastorate of the Congregational church in Northfield, Ct., and accepted a call from the church in Wolcott.

SEYBOLD.—The German Presbyterian church in New Orleans has secured the services of Rev. Christian Seybold, former pastor of the German Reformed church at New Melle, St. Charles county, Mo.

SMYTH.—Rev. J. Jones Smyth, late of Greenboro', N. C., has taken charge of the church at Shelbyville, Ind.

SOMMERVILLE.—Rev. W. C. Sommerville of Austin College has received a call from the church at Rusk, Texas.

URMSTON.—Rev Thomas Urmston, a late student of Danville Seminary, has received an invitation to settle in Fort Smith, Arkansas, and has entered upon his labors there under encouraging circumstances.

VAN DER MEULEN.—Rev. C. Van der Meulen has decided to accept the call he has lately received to remove to Chicago, to take the charge of the Dutch church of the Hollanders in that city. This will be a great and almost an irreparable loss to the church in Zeeland. He leaves many friends here.—*Ottawa Register.*

WESTON.—Rev. H. G. Weston of Peoria, Ill., has been called to the pastorate of the Ninth street Baptist church, Cincinnati, as successor to Dr. Hansell.

WHEELER.—The ecclesiastical council held at Saco, on Wednesday last, by request of Rev. F. B. Wheeler, pastor of the First Congregational church and society, concurred in his request for dismission, to accept a call from the church in Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WHITTLESEY.—Rev. Mr. Whittlesey of Canaan, Ct., has received a call to the Presbyterian church in Leroy, N. Y, and is expected to accept. Rev. Mr. Ford, the former supply, left in January last

WILCOX.—Rev. G. B. Wilcox of Lawrence has received a unanimous call to the Second church of New London, Ct. Salary $1,800.

WILLIAMSON.—Rev. Robert D. Williamson of Xenia, Ohio, has received a call from the U. P. Congregation of Lansingville, and is expected to assume the duties of pastor about the 1st of March.

WILSON.—Rev. J. S. Wilson, D.D., having removed to the city of Atlanta, Ga., correspondents will please address him at that place.

WORRAL.—Rev. J. M. Worral has declined the calls from both Danville and Peoria, and determined to remain in Covington

ZIMMERMAN.—Rev. J. Zimmerman has resigned his charge in Berry co, Pa, and as he has no immediate field in prospect, congregations that are vacant can address him at Millerstown, Perry co, Pa.—*Luth. Obs.*

Literary Record.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Lanman.—"Dictionary of the United States Congress; containing Biographical Sketches of its Members; from the Foundation of the Government. With an Appendix of Reference." By Charles Lanman. 8vo, pp. 534 and 159. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

Philosophy.—"Man and his Dwelling-Place. An Essay toward the Interpretation of Nature." 12mo, pp. 391. Published by J. S. Redfield, 34 Beekman street.

Poetry.—"Poems." By Rev. T. Hempstead. 12mo, pp. 180. Published by M. W. Dodd, 506 Broadway.

Money.—"Opportunities for Industry and the Safe Investment of Capital; or, a Thousand Chances to make Money." By "a Retired Merchant." 12mo, pp 416. Published by J. B Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

Jay.—"A Statistical View of American Agriculture, its Home Resources and Foreign Markets; with Suggestions for the Schedules of the Census of 1860." By John Jay, Esq, Chairman of the Agricultural Section and Foreign Cor. Sec. of the Am. Geog. and Stat. Soc.

Siberia.—"Oriental and Western Siberia. A Narrative of Seven Years' Explorations and Adventures in Siberia, Mongolia, the Kirghis Steppes, Chinese Tartary, and Central Asia." By Thomas W. Adam Anderson. 12mo, pp. , with numerous illustrations. Published by J. W. Bradley, Philadelphia.

Children.—"The Children's Mirror; or, Which is my Likeness?" By Catherine D. Bell. Published by T. Nelson & Sons, Paternoster Row, London; Edinburgh; and New York. 18mo, pp. 348, with beautiful, tinted lithographic illustrations.

The East.—"Ruined Cities of the East; Petra, Tyre, Nineveh, etc." By the Rev. Dr. Tweedie. 18mo, pp. 180. Same style, same publishers.

Gold.—"Handbook to Kansas and the Rocky Mountain Gold Region." By James Redpath and R. J. Hinton of Kansas. 18mo, pp. 178. With reliable maps. Published by J. H. Colton, 172 William street.

Business Directory.—"The New York State Business Directory; containing names of Merchants, Manufacturers, Professional Men, etc." By Adams, Sampson & Co., Boston. 8vo, pp. 675. Published by John F. Trow, 377 Broadway.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

. . . The Boston Atheneum accepts the Venus by Page, about which there was a good deal of talk when it first arrived in this country. Its probable destination was to a literary institution of this city, had not the Atheneum concluded to take it. The donors are Charles B. Norton, Samuel Ward, James Russell Lowell, and others.

. . . The Empress Eugenie is busily engaged in collecting autographs of the Bonaparte family; she collects everything they wrote, everything belonging to their history, and has already collected enough to fill twenty-two volumes, which she has richly bound in her library.

. . . Leigh Hunt, now seventy-five years old, has commenced a series of reflective papers for *The Spectator*, edited by his son. He calls the papers the "Occasional," and they consist chiefly of piquant comments on men and things.

. . . Among the improvements made by the Emperor of Russia, is the employment of lecturers to visit the different cities and villages of the country, and give addresses to the people.

. . . A writer in one of the Boston newspapers proposes the following:

"Should none of the suggestions which have been put forth in regard to the disposition of the Webster statue be found practicable, or satisfactory to the public, who after all are the most interested in its final arrangement—we would propose that it be made to appear in several different places. This may perhaps be accomplished by allotting the trowsers to Marshfield, the vest to New Hampshire, the coat to Naushon, and so on to other towns and islands where they will be recognized."

. . . A new paper, called *The Bowie-Knife*, has been established in Texas. We know nothing as to the extent of its circulation, but we suppose the editor will soon boast with truth that nearly every man in his state carries a Bowie-Knife in his pocket.

. . . The English crack guns will carry a thirty pound shot five miles. One of the Dalghren guns was tried not long since at Norfolk, and made to carry a shot of the same size *over six miles*. The fire from some of these guns is so precise that at upwards of a mile they can hit a figure the size of a man nineteen times out of twenty.

. . . A late traveler, in speaking of Austria, says that one-half of the people are under arms to keep the other half in jail.

. . . *The Publishers' Circular* says:

"*The Dial*, long announced as the daily paper that is to annihilate *The London Times*, will, it is stated, positively appear with the first Parliamentary proceedings. *The Dial* will complete the number of London daily papers to twenty—fourteen morning, and six evening."

. . . A new volume of Dickens' stories is announced. It is said he has made already £10,000 by his "Readings." We have been informed that since his separation from his wife, he has exhibited a strong tendency toward the stage, and that he may possibly become a public actor.

. . . Many persons went twenty and twenty-five miles to hear Henry Ward Beecher's lecture at Westfield, last week. *The News-Letter* says one old lady, nearly eighty years of age, came thirty miles, determined to hear Beecher before she died.

. . . Arrangements are making in Baltimore to erect a monument to Bishop Ashbury, the first bishop of the M. E. Church, in Mount Olivet Cemetery, near that city.

. . . We regret to hear of a misunderstanding between Captain Bedingfield and Dr. Livingstone. The Captain returns to England, and gives up the exploring expedition.

. . . Darley, the artist, is in Boston, engaged upon studies connected with his projected illustrations of "The Scarlet Letter."

. . . Prof. Olmsted of New Haven expresses it as his opinion, founded on extended investigation, that the origin of the aurora borealis is comical, rather than electrical or magnetic.

. . . A letter was received at the New Bedford post-office recently, for "Mr. Daniel S. Murphy, top of Fourth street, Rhode Island, Massachusetts."

. . . Miss Amelia Ross, aged 117 years, died last month in England. She lived in the reign of five sovereigns of Great Britain.

. . . Col. Fremont's great work is announced for publication in London, in May. It is entitled "Narrative of Explorations and Adventures in Kansas, Nebraska, Oregon, and California. By Colonel John Charles Fremont. Author's Edition, profusely illustrated, in uniform style with Dr. Kane's Arctic Explorations. 8vo."

. . . Lord Macaulay's article on William Pitt in the new volume, the seventeenth of the new edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, forms a leading subject of conversation in literary circles abroad. Some say it is taken from a Fox and Holland House point of view.

. . . The London papers praise "Owen Meredith's" (young Bulwer's) new volume of poetry. *The Atheneum* is quite sure the work will win favor. "Some of the poems," it adds, "may match in beauty of language and grace of thought with such masterpieces of music as Herrick's, Carew's, Marvel's, Tennyson's, Moore's, or Edgar Poe's. They are, in fact, 'lilies without, roses within.' The fibers of the poet's life are seen through them as lucidly as the roots of a hyacinth are seen through glass." *The Critic* has a less elaborate review, but thus refers to the volume: "Will any one say Owen Meredith is not a poet? If passion, and fervor, and intellect, ever renewing the beautiful even in the shadow of suffering, and language rippling musically up to the barge of rhyme as waves break in murmurs on the beach, be indications of the true poet, we have them all here."

General News.

FOREIGN.

The Cunard mail steam-ship Arabia, Captain Stone, from Liverpool at 2:30 o'clock on the afternoon of the 26th ult; arrived at Halifax at 9 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, March 10th.

The news is important.

Lord Cowley, the English Embassador at Paris, had gone on a special mission of conciliation to Vienna.

Ministers announced in Parliament on the 25th that there was reason to hope that the Austrian and French troops would soon evacuate Rome. These facts gave the public strong hopes of peace.

Mr. Walpole, Secretary of the Home Department, introduced a bill adjusting the vexed question of Church-rates, by making payments voluntary instead of compulsory. The bill was favorably received and read a first time.

It was reported in Turin that the Emperor Napoleon was shortly expected there on a visit to the King of Sardinia.

Cremieux & Co of Paris had taken the Sardinia loan at eighty per cent.

The Piedmontese volunteers have been withdrawn from the frontiers of Modena and ordered to confine themselves to the interior.

A general meeting of the Great Ship Company had been held in London. It was confidently predicted that the Great Eastern will be ready by August, and will certainly make her first trial trip to Portland.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company had held a general meeting, at which it was announced that the Government had offered a guarantee of eight per cent. on a capital of £600,000 on certain conditions, which did not transpire.

The British Government had offered a subsidy of £3,000 per voyage to the Galway line.

Lord Lyons, the new British Embassador to the United States, sailed for New York on the 22d in the steam-frigate Curacoa.

Wm. Armstrong, the inventor of the new rifle-cannon which bears his name, had been presented to the Queen, and received the honor of knighthood. The order describes him as "Engineer to the War Department for Rifled Ordnance." The appointment is regarded as a very significant fact. One of Armstrong's guns was being experimented with at Woolwich with great secrecy.

The Ionian Parliament has rejected the projects of reform proposed by Mr. Gladstone. Sir H. Storks, the new Governor, has assumed office.

Berlin journals speak of a projected marriage between the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandria, daughter of Prince Albert of Prussia.

The Italian exiles left Cadiz on the 9th on board an American ship, name not mentioned.

DOMESTIC.

California.—The Star of the West, from Aspinwall on the 5th March, arrived last evening, bringing the California mails and specie of Feb. 19th. The receipt of specie is light, amounting to $920,000. The news from California is unimportant, but from other points on the Pacific interesting. A party of twenty-six men had been murdered by the Indians in the Fraser River district. The United States Boundary Commissioner, Mr. Campbell, had arrived at Olympia, Washington Territory. A party from San Francisco, acting in behalf of the Pacific Guano Company, had seized the guano island known as Johnson's Island, in the Pacific, and were preparing to make shipments. The United States surveying schooner Fenimore Cooper had commenced the survey of the Sandwich Islands and the adjacent shoals.

South America.—The latest dates from Bogota, owing to the failure of mails, are to Jan 26th. The New Granadian Congress was about to assemble. With the exception of some rumors of a design of the states of Bolivar and Magdalena to secede from the Confederation, the state of affairs was tranquil.

Intelligence from Panama denotes the entire quiet of affairs on the isthmus, with business languishing. The United States sloop-of war St. Mary's had arrived from Acapulco, with her own as well as the relief crew on board. The former came home on the Star of the West.

The blockade of Guayaquil is still maintained, though remisely, owing to the sickness prevailing among the crews of the Peruvian squadron.

Peru is unrevolutionized, mainly, it is thought, for lack of a leader. The war against Ecuador hangs fire, owing to the inability of President Castilla to recruit his army, and in the meantime an envoy of Chili has tendered his mediation in the quarrel, which seems likely to be accepted. Arrests on the charge of conspiracy continue to be made at Lima. M. Huet, the French envoy, had departed for France on board the frigate Andromède. The United States sloop-of-war Cyane was, at Callao, preparing to sail for Panama.

Bolivia was entirely quiet, the recent rumors of revolutionary movements proving unfounded.

The revolution in Chili has gathered strength since the previous advices. The wealthy province of Talca had declared against the Government, while the provinces of Nuble and Aconcagua are in partial revolt, and that of Avanco turbulent. The Government was making every effort to strengthen its army.

A Woman to be Hung—Mary Hartung, the Albany murderess, has been sentenced to be hung on the 27th day of next April.

The Wanderer's Slaves.—The following telegraphic dispatch is from Augusta, Ga., March 10th: "Many rumors are afloat about the seizure and rearrest of the Wanderer's Africans. Bloody results are feared."

A Western Pioneer—Francis Picard, one of the first white persons born in St. Louis, died March 3d, in Kansas Territory. For more than thirty years he led the life of a voyageur on the Plains, and passed all that time in rambling back and forth between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean. He served as interpreter at many treaties with Indians, and as guide to explorations by United States officers across the Plains and Rocky Mountains.

Ohio.—The exports of the state of Ohio the last year (independent of manufactures and the arts) amounted in value to $50,350,000. The appraised value of her property is $840,800,031.

Damages Recovered—A Mr. Beale of Ohio has received $800 from a railway corporation for having been ejected from the cars by a conductor to whom he had refused to pay the extra five cents for a ticket purchased in the cars.

The Egyptian Museum.—It is reported that Dr. Abbott has received an offer of $60,000 from the British Government for his Egyptian Museum. It is unquestionably the most valuable collection of its kind in the world, and it will not be to our credit should it be sold out of the country.

Street-Preaching—Joe Barker, the street-preacher, who was once elected Mayor of Pittsburg, has resumed his calling, and was arrested on Sunday last, in Cincinnati, for blocking up the side-walks. For want of ten dollars to pay the fine, he was committed to jail.

Mr. Sickles' Trial.—It is reported that the trial of Mr. Sickles, at Washington, will not take place until next week, the Grand Jury of the Criminal Court declining to give his case precedence of others. Some of the "sensation newspapers" have gratified their readers, since the Sickles tragedy, with portraits of the persons most concerned. An old cut of Piccolomini has, in one instance, done service for Mrs. Sickles; in another a picture of Jenny Lind has been put to the same use. Mr. Sickles and Mr. Butterworth have been represented by the pictures of two celebrated murderers. The portrait of Mr. Alfred Bunn, the London manager, has been offered as that of Mr. Key.

Gold in Pennsylvania.—There is a rumor afloat that gold has been discovered upon a farm in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, which has been sent to the Mint at Philadelphia to be assayed. Considerable excitement prevails in that vicinity, and it is said the owner of the place has been offered a large price for his farm, but refused to accept it, until he learns the character of the discovery.

The Illinois Legislature.—Gov Bissell of Illinois, it is supposed, will call an extra session of the Legislature of that state, to meet in May or June.

Expulsion of Free Negroes from Arkansas.—*The Little Rock* (Arkansas) *Gazette* gives a synopsis of a bill passed by the Legislature of that state for the expulsion of free negroes:

"They have until January 1860 to dispose of their property, and make other arrangements for leaving. If they do not go then, it is made the duty of sheriffs to seize them and hire them out to the highest bidder for one year, giving them the net proceeds of their labor to enable them to leave the state. The bill provides that such free negroes as desire to remain, may choose masters—the county court having them appraised, and the master or mistress they have chosen paying half their value into the common-school fund of the county."

Free Negroes in Louisiana—The slaveholders of the parish of St Landry, La, held a meeting recently, at which they resolved that the laws in regard to free negroes must be so amended that hereafter any free person of color who should be duly convicted of any offense against the laws, by a court of competent jurisdiction, should be sold by the sheriff of the parish in which he was tried to the last and highest bidder, as a slave, either for life or for a term of years, in accordance with the nature of the offense.

Terrible Leap.—While Rev. Thomas P. Calhoun, Presbyterian minister, and his wife were crossing a bridge at St. Cloud, Minnesota, in a sleigh, on the 20th ult., the horse became unmanageable, and jumped from the bridge to the hard frozen bottom below, a distance of some thirty feet, killing Mr. Calhoun and severely injuring his wife. The horse was also killed, and the sleigh broken into fragments. Mr. Calhoun was a native of Tennessee.—*Chicago Journal.*

Negroes Going South—*The Weldon* (N. C.) *Patriot* says that two thousand negroes passed through that place during the month of January, and not less than fifty thousand, it is informed, went into the cotton region during the last year.

Robbing a Grave.—A man by the name of Bellew was caught robbing a grave on Saturday night, at Albany, by some persons in a neighboring barroom. They gave him the choice of a prosecution or a whipping. He chose the latter, and they administered a hundred lashes.

Great Loss of Fruit-Trees—The loss in fruit trees in Illinois within the last three years is estimated at about $3,000,000. The retentive nature of a clay subsoil is supposed to be the cause.

Ripe Strawberries.—They had ripe strawberries at Marianna, Fla, on the 26th ult.

New Haven—A new Park is to be made in New Haven, to be called "Brewster Park," in honor of Mr. James Brewster

Navigation on the Connecticut—HARTFORD, Saturday, March 12th—"The steamer City of Hartford arrived this morning from New York, being the first boat of the season."

The Navigation of the Hudson—ALBANY, Sunday, March 13th.—"The water is quite high here, the stores on the docks and pier being inundated. Large quantities of ice passed the city last night and to-day. The weather is very warm. The Railroad people report the whole body of ice between this city and Poughkeepsie in motion. Boats are loading here for New York."

Mortality of New York.—The deaths in New York city for the week ending March 12th, reached 434, an increase of 10 on the previous week; 259 were ten years and under; 56 of the deaths were of consumption, 24 of inflammation of the lungs, 9 of bronchitis, and 15 of disease of the heart. In two weeks 36 persons have died of scarlet fever.

A Slaver with Six Hundred Negroes Wrecked.—By the arrival at Havana of the steamer Europa, we have advices from Porto Rico to Feb. 26th. *The Boletin Mercantil* of the 12th says, that on the night of the 4th a large clipper-ship—name unknown, but with a T on one side of the prow—went ashore near Punta de Candelero, and made signals of distress. In the morning she was discovered to be a slaver from the coast of Africa with six hundred slaves on board. The captain and mate and some of the crew had died on the passage, and the rest of the crew were sickly. Twenty-eight sailors were arrested and locked up in prison. The negroes were taken to the capital in the steamer Hernan Cortes, but what disposition was made of them does not appear.

The Sickles Case.—WASHINGTON, Monday, March 14th.—The Grand Jury examined twelve witnesses in the Sickles case to day, but it is a singular fact that Mr. Butterworth, who had testified before the examining court, was neither examined nor subpenaed as a witness before the Grand Jury. A bill will probably be returned to-morrow, and the trial set for Monday next. The counsel of Mr Sickles desired to avoid any unnecessary examination of the case before the Grand Jury. It is not true that the friends of the late Mr. Key have employed counsel. The judges oppose any such course as highly improper. Unless Government employs additional counsel, the probability is that none will be employed.

Munificent Donation.—Alex. Duncan, Esq, now in Scotland, has sent a donation of ten thousand six hundred dollars to the Butler Asylum for the Insane at Providence, Rhode Island.

THE WATCH QUESTION.

AMERICAN vs. FOREIGN WATCHES.

A CARD.

The only entirely satisfactory proof of a good watch is that it tells correctly, and without interruption, the true time of day. All other tests are illusory. If the watch will not perform equally and with accuracy

THE INDEPENDENT.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

OUR SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS.
The Higher Christian Life. 1
Anonymous Letters..... 1
The Wanderer and the Slave Sale..... 1
Pierce Butler's Slave Sale.. 1
Dr. Patton and the Tract Society..... 1
The Tract Offices in New York. 1

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.
From Our English Correspondent..... 2
The Observer on Turkey.. 2
Sunday-School Benevolence. 2

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE..... 2
Ministerial and Church Register..... 3

LITERARY RECORD..... 3

GENERAL NEWS..... 3

ADVERTISEMENTS..... 3

EDITORIAL ARTICLES.
Walking with God..... 4
The Influence of Example..... 4
Semi-Presbyterianism in New England..... 4
"He Deserved his Fate".. 4
The Independence of Churches..... 4
Preaching the News; "Tremendous" Sermon. 4
Cost and Value of Colportage..... 4
An "Apple of Discord".. 4

ADVERTISEMENTS..... 5

FAMILY READING..... 6
A Broken Heart..... 6
Familiar Talks with Harry Hope..... 6

FOREIGN MISCELLANY..... 6

ADVERTISEMENTS..... 6

ADVERTISEMENTS..... 7

EDITORS' BOOK TABLE..... 8

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL. 8

ADVERTISEMENTS..... 8

The Independent.

NEW YORK, MARCH 17, 1859.

WALKING WITH GOD.

THERE is a singular force and pregnancy often to the descriptive phrases of Scripture;—two or three words limning a character. What can be added to highten our conception of a Christian when it is said of him, as it was of Enoch—"He walks with God"? In the Christian who has attained to the distinction of this description, there is a thoroughly reconciled and accordant mind,—a mind perfectly according with the Character and Will of God, as he has revealed himself. There is, first, the knowledge of God in all his attributes and purposes; then, approval; no wish to change anything,—admiration of him as he is;—of his plan, as it is; of his administration, as he sublimely conducts it. Here faith comes in as an integral quality,—one essential in him who walks with God. God is infinite in his Being and purposes; consequently, but little of him comparatively can be revealed to the human apprehension. Here, where communication is not, vision is not, knowledge is not, faith must be. So it is that he who walks with God, walks by faith. It is faith that apprehends God, and brings him near. Though all is dark ahead, or the way is beset with dangers, and no end or safe conclusion is revealed, faith encourages the soul to go, for God goes with it.

There is, also, that quality or state of mind which readily turns toward God; and seeks and even thirsts for intercourse, communion with him. The quality is almost indefinable. The result of it is intercourse, intimate converse with God. The written Word is ever fresh and vital to such an one. He has a keen appetite and relish for it,—is often at this oracle whence God speaks;—is a Bible lover; a Bible reader; an eater of these words and truths divine, and he meditates thereon; and so it is he maintains his walk with God. And the intercourse is mutual; he speaks to God often in the humble, earnest prayer. Such an one is marked as a man of prayer,—one who prays as he breathes,—without ceasing, prays. Then, there is the idea of habitualness—this, as the unvarying habit and tenor of his mind; we know where to find him,—always the same,—uniform, deep, principled steadfastness is his confessed characteristic. Great tenderness of conscience also; a fear to offend or wound; a desire to please God in all things—ever striving for this testimony; and this testimony he gains—that he pleases God. The secret of the Lord is with him who thus fears and pleases him.

A peculiar intimacy obtains. How condescending and wonderful on the part of God, that he so mingles with his creature,—so manifests himself to his disciple,—shows him such favors,—gives him such tokens,—admits him to such familiarities. All this is implied—yea it is the very essence of the idea: they walk together—come near one to the other; the most confidential communications pass; the most intimate interchange of sentiment and affection takes place. Strong and ever growing is the affection the disciple has for the Lord; and the Lord has the like for him. Such love on the part of the disciple for the Lord, is most blessed,—it fills and blesses his soul, as nothing earthly can. Love so large and free from the infinitely Great and Good, to such as he,—to one regarding himself as so insignificant and so unworthy, is amazing, and most melting to him; and so the fact and the manifestation of the love perpetually increase the love. And the intercourse advances the character in blessed assimilation; the disciple ever tending toward the heavenly—becoming more and more like the Divine Pattern. Here we have the sum of blessed results—growth in knowledge, in spirituality, in affection for the pure and the heavenly—a ripeness of experience and character—the attainment of a state of mind and heart kindred with that above;—that state which constitutes a meetness to be there, and which makes the transfer, when it comes, so sudden, so spontaneous,—"And Enoch walked with God, and he was not, for God took him."

THE INFLUENCE OF EXAMPLE.

AN interesting story, told by Lockhart in his Life of Sir Walter Scott, illustrates so pleasantly and so well the silent admonitions which emanate from an example of diligence and of patience, that for the sake of its lesson, as well as for its intrinsic interest, it may be profitably repeated here. It must be premised that the incident occurred some six years before the subsequent marriage of Lockhart to the daughter of the great poet and novelist, and when his acquaintance with Scott, if he had any, was but casual and slight. It must also be premised that the indefatigable romancer, having written the first portion of "Waverley" several years before and having mislaid the MSS., of which he thought little, had only recently re-discovered it; and being taken with the humor of completing the story, was now hard at work upon it, writing so fast that according to his own account of it to a friend, "the last two volumes were written in three weeks."—With these facts in mind, we come to the incident related by Lockhart:

'Happening to pass through Edinburgh in June, 1814, I dined one day with a gentleman, (now the Hon. William Menzies, one of the Supreme Judges of the Cape of Good Hope,) whose residence was situated very near to, and at right angles with, North Castle street; [in which was Scott's house.] It was a party of very young persons, most of them, like Menzies and myself, destined to the bar of Scotland; all gay and thoughtless, enjoying the first flush of manhood, with little remembrance of the yesterday or care for the morrow. When my companion's worthy father and uncle had left the juveniles to themselves, the weather being hot, we adjourned to a Library which had one large window looking northward, [toward Scott's residence.] After carousing here for an hour or more I observed that a shade had come over the aspect of my friend, and said something that intimated a fear of his being unwell. "No," said he, "I shall be well enough presently, if you will only let me sit where you are, and take my chair; but there is a confounded HAND in sight of me here, which has often bothered me before, and now it won't let me fill my glass with a good will." I rose to change places with him accordingly, and he pointed out to me [through the Library-window] this HAND, which, like the writing on Belshazzar's wall, had disturbed his hour of hilarity. "Since we sate down," he said, "I have been watching it; it fascinates my eye; it never stops; page after page is finished, and thrown on that heap of manuscript, and still it goes on unwearied; and so it will be till candles are brought in, and God only knows how long after that. It is the same every night. I can't stand the sight of it, when I am not at my books!" "Some stupid, engrossing clerk, probably," exclaimed some giddy youth in our society. "No, boys," said our host, "I well know what hand it is: 'tis Walter Scott's"!

'This was the hand'—adds Lockhart—'that in the evenings of three summer weeks wrote the last two volumes of Waverley. Would that all who that night watched it, had profited by its example of diligence as largely as has William Menzies!'

How unconscious the influence thrown off from that Hand as it rapidly glided over the paper, flinging its constant admonition, rebuke, inspiration to diligence, on those who unknown watched it in the distance, through the gathering Scottish twilight! The lines traced by it on the swiftly successive manuscript pages have since that time had extraordinary circulation and popularity among men. Hundreds of thousands of copies of them have gone into the homes of the English-speaking nations of the world; and translations of them, into almost all the tongues and dialects of the modern civilized peoples, have multiplied many-fold even this circulation. They have fascinated the imaginations and the memories of the young. They have cheered and quickened the spirits of the mature, in their hours of weariness, languor, or relaxation. They have distributed new impressions of the life, the scenery, the history of Scotland, wherever they have gone; and have contributed, in great degree, to usher in a new period in literature, and especially to inaugurate a system of romance not dependent for its interest on the gross and ghastly supernatural machineries of Mrs. Radcliffe and her rivals, but on the manly hardy qualities, or the graceful and winning feminine beauty, of the characters traced in it, and the actions recounted. With all the criticism which literary men may make upon the series of the Waverley novels, and particularly upon Waverley the first of the series—with all the just and well-grounded exceptions which religious men may take to certain parts of them—there can be no doubt that they have been on the whole an element of singular richness, pleasantness, and power in the social and literary culture of multitudes; that more perhaps than any other single series of books they have impressed themselves on the thought, character, aspiration, sympathy, of the two or three generations of readers that have lived between 1814 and this.

And yet no single impression of them has been perhaps so marked, definite, memorable, salutary, as was that impression all unconsciously made by the Hand that was penning them, on those of whom Scott neither knew nor thought. The busy brain of the prolific novelist was teeming with fancies, scenes, descriptions, as he rapidly wrote; but the mere muscular motion of his hand was doing more at that very moment to arrest young men in a course of frivolity, and turn them to nobler ambitions and aims, than all the images that trooped through his mind! He was not writing Waverley merely, "a story of sixty years since." He was, without knowing it, writing out a different career and destiny—a more valuable story of "sixty years hence"—for the young and impressible minds which watched him. And if he knew afterward, as very likely he did through the special connection of Lockhart with him, of the influence he had so unwittingly exerted, and of the good fruits and issues of it, in the animated minds, the ennobled lives, the vastly widened sphere and effectiveness, of those whom he had unconsciously benefitted—we are so confident of the general healthiness of Scott's moral tone, and of his real pleasure in helping others, that we doubt not this knowledge was to him a greater and sweeter reward than much of the money and much of the fame which the completed Waverley had brought to him.

What is this but the old story—ever old, yet ever new,—of the significance and power that pertain by its nature to human example? of the greatness of that impelling, restraining, modifying influence, which may emanate from an action that seems to us entirely private? of the justness and eternal validity of the principle which lies at the base of the Saviour's admonition that even for every idle word, they who speak it shall give account? of the duty and the privilege of seeking through Christ to make all our life so pure and patient, so diligent and faithful, so full of good purpose and an unselfish zeal, that they who see it from any point,—from the chance outlook of a casual observation, as well as in the face-to-face contacts of society—shall be themselves refreshed and blessed by it. It was a memorable reply of Phidias, when remonstrated with for chiseling so carefully the backs of his statues, which were to stand high against the wall, where no eye could see any part but the front: "But the Gods will see the whole!" The finest, almost the only, utterance of faith in the perfect presence and oversight of the Gods, from the Grecian world. And the Christian should know, and continually feel, that not only will God see all parts of his life, the secret, lonely, as well as the public, but that often He may make that very thing which looks most secret and most lonely the bearer of greatest messages to others; the seeds in them of character and o destiny.

SEMI-PRESBYTERIANISM IN NEW ENGLAND.

THE growth of error is usually insidious. It seldom avows from the first its ulterior designs. Indeed it may even take pains to conceal these under a form of dogmatic zeal. Of late it has been the style of error to put on a modest mien, and to apply to itself humble diminutives. Pelagianism, Arminianism, and like errors, instead of answering to their proper names and boldly advancing their systems, assume a diminutive and self-disparaging prefix, and modestly appear as *Semi*-Pelagianism and *Semi*-Arminianism, content to gain an introduction upon that footing, and thus to worm themselves into confidence. One of the most subtle and dangerous members of this "*Semi*" family, is *Semi*-Presbyterianism, which for a few years past has been lurking in and about Boston. *Semi*-Presbyterianism first succeeded in effecting an entrance into Andover Seminary under the administration of Dr. Woods, who held that Presbyterianism and Congregationalism were so nearly identical that one ought to be indifferent to Congregationalism in New England, and decidedly a Presbyterian *out* of New England;—a rule of ecclesiastical equality which has generally obtained where an attempt has been made to combine the two systems. Thus cautiously introduced, Semi-Presbyterianism might ere this have subverted the ancient order of the churches of Massachusetts, had not the General Association of that state snubbed it, pretty decidedly, several years ago.

It seems, however, that Semi-Presbyterianism has still lurked about Boston, afraid at times to mutter its own name, and even manifesting an extraordinary zeal for the purity of Congregationalism, a zeal which fairly exploded in the Michigan City Convention. The design of Semi-Presbyterianism in that movement, however, was simply to rid Congregationalism of all entangling alliances with *New*-School Presbyterianism, in order that Simon-Pure Presbyterianism, from which Semi-Presbyterianism claimed to be legitimately descended, might make New England his possession. Meantime Scotch Presbyterianism dwelt obscurely at Boston, maintaining its fealty to the mother country, and edifying itself with Rouse's Psalms. But *Semi*-Presbyterianism, watching the signs of the times, has prevailed on the Scotch Church to Americanize itself and enter upon the work of aggression, he (*Semi*) meanwhile remaining nominally within the lines of Congregationalism in order to do the more effective service. The whole scheme is thus broached, perhaps incautiously, by the Boston correspondent of *The Presbyterian*:

"BOSTON, Mass., February 22, 1859.

"*Messrs Editors*—You will doubtless be pleased to learn that we have in prospect a substantial Old-School organization in this city—for such the 'Knox church,' now under the care of Londonderry Presbytery, bids fair to become. The congregation is at present mostly Scotch, and till recently the church, which has been in existence some four years, has had its ecclesiastical relations with a Presbytery in Canada. But with an eye to greater expansion and to Americanizing, they have placed themselves under our jurisdiction, and are looking to us for a suitable man to build up Presbyterianism in Boston. They are mostly young men, active, enterprising, intelligent, and Presbyterian by birth and education; men who have sat under Dr. Guthrie and others of eminence in Scotland; and if their wishes are properly met, in the provision for them of a pastor adapted to the field, there is no reason why they should not soon become a flourishing and influential congregation. There are at present, I think, about one hundred and seventy church-members; they contemplate a salary now of two thousand dollars; and from arrangements in progress through the Board of Domestic Missions, it is hoped they will not long continue destitute of a preacher.

"There is another church connected with Londonderry Presbytery—a recent addition—across the river, in East Boston, whose able and popular pastor, the Rev Mr Johnson, is now in the Middle States, collecting funds to wipe out a debt which hampers them—when they will be in good condition, with a fair field before them. We commend him to the favorable reception of the brethren abroad.

"A word here, Messrs. Editors, on New England as a place open to our denomination, where we are needed, and may perform an important work. In the Presbytery of Londonderry—to say nothing of Connecticut—we already have a foothold. It comprises some valuable churches and good men. But hitherto it has been isolated, and churches have been lost to it for want of ability to supply its own vacancies. When application has been made in proper quarters, till more recently the reply has been, 'None to spare'; the feeling, doubtless, being that it was no use to send ministers or seminary students, who were needed elsewhere, into New England. But there is a growing dissatisfaction among conservative and thinking men—the class whose affinities would be with us, if they knew more about us, our theology, spirit, and practical management—with the Radicalism, Semi-Arminianism, and laxity now prevailing, and the utter imbecility of councils and of Congregationalism to correct abuses. *The Am. Theological Review*, just issued, is an outgrowth of this feeling. *The Puritan Recorder* represents it in a measure, though we think it would have been better had that paper spoken out boldly some years ago. But conservative men are now entirely individualized; they have no means of organizing, and so of rendering that element palpable and efficient. Why should we not come in with our Presbyteries and Synods? Why pass New England by? Why refuse to gather to ourselves what Providence places before us? Those acquainted with the state of things feel assured that the door is open to us, and energetic action seems only needed to give us place and position here. Many Congregational ministers, if they did not join us, would welcome our advent as a barrier against that Semi-Arminianism which, emanating from the theological chair at Andover, is silently pervading the churches."

The American Presbyterian in commenting upon this *denouement* says, "The Old-School Church propose to take New England by storm, and rescue it from Radicalism and Independency. They have already obtained possession of two small Scotch churches of no little insignificance, and flushed with victory they propose to go from conquering to conquer. *The American Theological Review*, it appears, is to be one of the instruments to be used to this end."

If the correspondent of *The American Presbyterian* means nothing more than that Congregational ministers in Boston have no objection to the establishment in that city of a Presbyterian church, by those **who** favor that form of government, of course **nobody** can **object**. But if he means that there are pastors **of** Congregational churches in Boston **who are** *Semi*-**Presbyterian** in their own sentiments, and who **mean to use** their influence to Presbyterianize their churches, then those churches ought to know who those pastors are. We cannot be too watchful against the spread of *Semi*-Presbyterianism.

"HE DESERVED HIS FATE."

MANY of the newspaper-writers—Washington correspondents and others—in their remarks on the latest case of murder by a member of Congress, are free to say that Philip Barton Key "deserved his fate." We confess that we ourselves incline to that opinion. We are not quite convinced that the Mosaic law which condemns the adulterer to die is not as good a law for every other people in whatever stage of civilization, as it was for the Israelites when they came out of Egypt a nation of emancipated slaves. If that is so—if it is a principle of universal justice that the adulterer, like the murderer, should be put to death, then Philip Barton Key—whatever may be the responsibility of the man who killed him—"deserved his fate." But if it is not so—if, on the contrary, the ends of justice in respect to the adulterer may be answered by the infliction of some penalty short of death—if the welfare of society can be duly guarded by the law, and the abhorrence of society against so foul a wickedness can be adequately expressed without making adultery a capital crime—then it is wrong to say that Philip Barton Key "deserved his fate," except in some such sense as that in which men deserve whatever calamities come upon them in consequence of their sins. All men being sinners deserve whatever outward evil befalls them in the righteous providence of God. In that sense the godly father of Philip Barton Key who died in his bed, and died believing and hoping in Christ, deserved to die. "Death hath passed upon all men, for that all have sinned."

It is not in this last meaning of the word, that the adulterer who was so lately slain at Washington, is said to have deserved his fate. What those newspaper-writers mean, and what the public sentiment which they express means, is not simply that Key deserved to die as a sinner against God, but that he deserved to be killed as an offender in human society. That, we may safely say, is the opinion of the Honorable Daniel E. Sickles, member of Congress from the city of New York, now lying in jail under an indictment for murder in the city of Washington. Nor can we reasonably impute any other opinion on the subject to those who hold that the killing of Key by Sickles was nothing more than a justifiable homicide for which law has no punishment, and the public sense of right no censure.

But, of all these men, how many would give their voices for a law to make adultery a capital crime? If it had been proposed in Congress, last winter, to enact such a law for the District of Columbia, and the vote had been taken on the day before that homicide, would Mr. Sickles have voted for it? Nay, after Mr. Sickles shall have been acquitted of guilt—as probably he will be; does anybody expect that, in his capacity as a legislator for the District of Columbia, he will propose the enactment of such a law? or will be at all disposed to vote for it in case of its being proposed by somebody else? Why would not Mr. Sickles vote for such a law? Not, surely, because he is afraid that he might himself be convicted and punished under it; for, even if he is as bad a man in that respect as he has been reported to be, the law as it now is in that district, and as he expects it to be declared by judge and jury at his trial, is far more dangerous for such men as he, than a statute enacting that the adulterer shall be hanged after trial and conviction. If he is as bad a man as he has been reported to be, it is as lawful for some other man to shoot him as it was for him to shoot Key. If he is conscious that he has committed against other men the wrong which Key had committed against him, he knows that the very principle which he invokes to shield him from the guilt of murder, will justify the man whom he has wronged in coming upon him in some unguarded moment and killing him as if he were some ferocious beast or venomous reptile. Mr. Sickles may be a very bad man without being an adulterer. In the absence of any other evidence, the fact of his putting himself upon the principle that any adulterer may be lawfully assassinated by the hand of private vengeance, may be taken as conclusive in his favor. Why is it then that he as a legislator is not expected to insist that in the District of Columbia adultery shall be a felony punishable with death upon conviction before a court? Why is it that nobody, anywhere, proposes such a law? Why is it that the proposal of such a law would be universally regarded as preposterous?

How strange and horrid an anomaly is this! All over the United States, men are saying of Philip Barton Key—not ruffians merely but men that profess to be respectable and peaceful—that he deserved to be killed, that it was indeed a sad and tragical thing that Sickles did; but on the whole he is not to be blamed. Yet at the same time, all over the United States, nobody professes to think that adulterers ought to be put to death, after trial and conviction by the ministers of the law.

We will suggest a solution of the anomaly. If there were a reasonable statute against adultery, in the District of Columbia and in all parts of the country, as there is in some of the states, with a reasonable expectation of its being executed, there would be no assassination of adulterers, or if there were, there would be no thought of justifying the assassination. But if society refuses to punish crime, not only will the instinct of justice break forth in acts of private vengeance, but public sentiment will excuse and justify that private vengeance even when it takes the form of assassination.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF CHURCHES.

WE find the following statement in the columns of a Baptist contemporary; and we copy it because it sums up so well the misconceptions (we do not say misrepresentations) which prevail in some quarters, concerning the late ecclesiastical council in this city:

Congregationalism in New York.

"An attempt has recently been made by an ecclesiastical council to override the independence of the Congregational church of which Dr. Cheever is pastor. A portion of his congregation, it will be recollected, made an effort to force their pastor to resign, in consequence of his attacks upon slavery in the pulpit. The scheme failed; the faithful preacher was sustained by his church, and the dissentients demanded their letters of dismission. The church granted them letters, but not in the usual form. 'Regular standing' was used instead of 'good and regular standing'; the word affectionate was omitted in connection with the recommendation to other churches, and the dismission, instead of being suspended on their union with some other church, was made absolute.

"If a church has any independence at all, it certainly has a right to decide in what terms it will commend its members to other churches. If it cherishes no 'affectionate' regard for a faction that have used their best endeavors to break up its harmony, it ought not, one would suppose, to be under the necessity of asserting a falsehood, by the insertion of terms which have no foundation in truth. But in this case, the dismissed members demanded a council for the decision of the question; the church chose to control its own discipline, and therefore refused to admit the interference of any other body. The consequence is an *ex-parte* council, which proceeds to censure the church for not making out its letters in the usual form, and secondly for not submitting its action for the revision of an ecclesiastical council. This censure of a church, over which the council had no jurisdiction, appears to us a palpable violation of the first principles of Congregationalism."

The first sentence of the foregoing statement is a great mistake. So far was the council from any "attempt to override the independence" of the Church of the Puritans, that the complete independence of that church, *and of all other churches*, is assumed in all the proceedings of the council. There was no attempt to perform any act of jurisdiction in that church;—the excinded brethren were not advised to go back and claim their rights in the church which had excluded them;—and not only the right but even the desire of giving advice to that church was expressly disavowed. Nothing was done or attempted by the council, save only to exercise their own independence as sent thither by neighber churches at the invitation of brethren who considered themselves wronged by the action of that church. Is independence a peculiar and exclusive attribute of "the Congregational church of which Dr. Cheever is pastor," or are other churches also independent? Is the independence of that church the same sort of thing with the political equality claimed by a certain compatriot of John Mitchell's, who held that "one man is as good as another and a great deal better"?

The statement that a portion of the congregation "made an effort to force their pastor to resign, *in consequence of his attacks on slavery in the pulpit*," lacks evidence. The seventeen church-members and five additional gentlemen connected with the congregation, who subscribed the letter to Dr. Cheever suggesting the expediency of his resignation, said expressly in that letter,

"That you may not, however, attribute our suggestions to the wrong cause, we assure you that we all sympathize in your views of the freedom of the pulpit; and the duty, as well as the right, of its ministers at proper times and occasions, to discuss before their people all questions affecting or involving moral truth."

Are those twenty-two men all liars? If so, why was it certified, a year afterwards, by an express vote of the church, that those seventeen church-members were still "members of the Church of the Puritans in regular standing"? Nobody can defend the action of the church by saying or implying that those men lied when they expressly *denied* that they suggested to their pastor the expediency of his resignation "in consequence of his attacks on slavery in the pulpit."

Nor is it correct to say or imply that "the dissentients demanded their letters of dismission" because "the faithful preacher was sustained by his church." There is no evidence (within our knowledge) that if the church had simply sustained its pastor, and *rested* there, the subsequent difficulties would have arisen. We will not undertake to say how, or by whose fault, the subsequent difficulties which led to the calling of the council, did arise to agitate and divide the church.

The statement of the defect in the letters of dismission is not fairly made by our Baptist contemporary. What gave to that defect a positive significancy, and made it, in fact, a censure, was the marked contrast between different letters given at one and the same time to members of the same family. If a man and his wife, being both in regular standing, apply for a dismission to some other church, and the woman is "affectionately commended," and the man not commended at all, there is either too much affection for the woman or too little for the man. Either the man is stigmatized by the defect, or the church makes itself liable to the imputation of having more affection for Christian sisters than for Christian brethren.

Doubtless every church has "a right to decide in what terms it will commend its members to other churches." The difficulty in this case was that the Church of the Puritans dismissed certain of its members without commending them at all, and that the refusal to commend them was accompanied by circumstances which made it a stigma. All the members of a church are either worthy or unworthy of their name and standing, and those whom the church judges unworthy it has no right to dismiss to other churches. The word "affectionate," in a letter of dismission and commendation from one church to another, is quite insignificant in itself, but the omission of it may be made significant. In our judgment, all such *palavering* words are useless in a letter of that kind; but if a husband and wife are dismissed at the same time at their joint request, and if, while one of them in one letter is affectionately commended, the other in a curt certificate is not commended at all, the difference between the two documents seems more like a childish and petulant way of trying to inflict a disgrace, than like the dignity which becomes a Christian church in the administration of church-discipline.

"The dismission," quoth our Baptist friend, "instead of being suspended on their union with some other church, was made absolute." And what kind of a dismission is that? What kind of a dismission is it by which those who have been members of a church cease to be members of any church whatever? Do Baptist churches give such dismissions? Is there any way out of a church, except by union with some other church on the one hand, or by formal or informal excommunication on the other?

In some respects, the last two sentences of the article above are the most remarkable of all. The council, it is said, "proceeded to *censure* the church," etc. What does that writer mean by "censure"? Does he mean anything more than that the council proceeded to pronounce an opinion upon what the church had done in the case of the excinded brethren? If he means anything more than that, he means what is palpably unwarranted by the facts. If he does not mean more than that, with what kind of a face does he say, "This censure of a church over which the council had no jurisdiction, appears to us a palpable violation of the first principles of Congregationalism"? Our idea of "the first principles of Congregationalism," includes the independence not of Dr. Cheever's church only but of other churches also. One church in its independence excinded twenty-two brethren—troublesome brethren if you please—a mere 'faction that had used their best [or worst] endeavors to break up the harmony of the church'—excinded them without trial and without any definite accusation. Other churches, as it happens, are also independent; and they, in their independence, met by their elders and messengers in council, at the call of the excinded brethren, and gave an opinion on the case submitted to them. This Baptist editor is also independent, for all Baptists are Independents; and he in his turn, and in his way, gives his opinion on the doings of the council. Reasoning as he reasons, we might say, "This censure of a council of churches over which the editor had no jurisdiction, appears to us a palpable violation of the first principles of Congregationalism."

PREACHING THE NEWS; A "TREMENDOUS" SERMON.

WE were greatly scandalized at reading in *The New York Observer* the statement that several ministers of this city had made the Washington tragedy the subject of pulpit discourse,—and that an eminent Old-School divine while preaching in his usual "fervid and impressive manner," had alluded with "tremendous force" to "the libertine shot down like a dog." To be sure adultery and murder are sins condemned in the Bible; and these sins might possibly be referred to "in the abstract" without compromising the dignity and sacredness of the pulpit. But the "tragedy at Washington" is a piece of news, and "the daily press is discussing the right and wrong of the affair." It is sadly mixed up with the political and social state of Washington, and with the comments of partisan newspapers. And has not *The Observer* warned ministers that people go to church on the Sabbath to have a quiet time, to hear the *Gospel*, and not to be fed with a rehash of the daily newspapers? Has it not denounced that "flash preaching" which seeks to make capital out of passing events? Can the stern testimony of God's Word against crime be increased by the "tremendous force" of the latest tragedy of *The Police Gazette*?

What if allusion had been made in several pulpits to the late tragedy at Savannah—to "the sin and shame" of selling men and women upon the auction-block, of separating husbands and wives, parents and children, for gain and lust? What if Dr. Cheever, for example, had "handled this fearful subject with masterly power," and had "delivered his sermon in that fervid and impressive manner that marks the pulpit utterances of this distinguished preacher," and "in the midst of the discourse" had with "tremendous force" exclaimed, "a mother was sold on the block like a cow, and her sucking babe was torn from her embrace"? Would he have been preaching the Gospel, or hashing up *The New York Tribune*? Is this "tremendous force" of reference to passing events, to be reserved only for crimes which it costs *nothing to denounce*?

COST AND VALUE OF COLPORTAGE.

THE system of colportage, as well as its name, was imported from France, and grafted upon several of our benevolent institutions. It was not an outgrowth of our own experiences and wants, but a borrowed idea, arbitrarily applied to this country, without due regard for local and national peculiarities. The roving peddler with his pack swung about his neck, is the French *col*-porteur. He is not simply a vender of pious books, but often a general hawker of light wares. Such a book-hawker, if pious and sagacious, in traversing the rural districts of France, will find many opportunities for engaging the simple-hearted peasantry in religious conversation that may lead to the saving of souls. The press of France is not rich in evangelical literature adapted to the ignorant. The evangelical Protestants of France are few in number and feeble in resources. Hence the missionary adaptation of colportage was an outgrowth of a systematic evangelism in that country, and it has there resulted in immense good.

In transporting to the United States a system of operations indigenous to France, no allowance seems to have been made for three important differences between the two countries.

1. The ordinary channels for the circulation of a religious literature through the book-trade, are much more extensive and available in this country than in France.

2. The local centers of Christian influence are much more numerous and efficient here than in France. In almost every settled neighborhood there are Christians enough to carry on voluntarily the work of local evangelization.

3. The average cost of living in this country is so much greater than in France, that colportage, which is there one of the most economical modes of doing good, is here one of the most expensive,—perhaps in proportion to its results *the* most expensive hitherto attempted.

The attempt to establish here a great national system of colportage, has led to a perversion of the system itself from that simple model which works so beautifully in France. In this country colportage has its appropriate field in sparsely settled districts, and would there be managed most economically and successfully by *local* arrangement and supervision, instead of by a remote central power. The statistics of the reports of colportage, so carefully analyzed by Dr. Patton, show that the *main* business of the colporters is book-*selling*, and that their religious influence is incidental and secondary. Hence the sensitiveness of the Nassau-street Management, as a manufacturing corporation, to anything that would disturb its business operations at the South. Every bookseller knows that if the colporters were not book *peddlers*, but only tract visitors carrying the Gospel, there would be no such timidity at the bare mention of slavery.

The experiment of colportage has been so far tried, that Christians can now examine its results, and determine what modifications it may require for the future.

AN "APPLE OF DISCORD."

The American Presbyterian pronounces the Union Seminary *Review* to be an "apple of discord" thrown into the midst of the Presbyterian Church in a time of general peace and good-will. *The Presbyterian* regards the New York editor of the *Review* as obnoxious to the charge of abandoning the distinctive theology of the Church which has called him to educate her ministry, and of entering into a new "plan of union" with a small faction of Old-School extremists, for the visionary scheme of Presbyterianizing New England by the help of itinerating Scotchmen. *The Presbyterian* speaks contemptuously of this double-headed bantling as "the proposed defender of Orthodoxy, and the regulator of theologies in general." The ludicrous blunder of *The Boston Recorder* in impaling a professor of Union Seminary as a teacher of infidelity, has not escaped the notice of our witty contemporary. Says *The American Presbyterian*:

"*The Boston Recorder*, who, par excellence, has orthodoxy in charge, and snuffeth up heresy as the wild ass snuffeth up the wind, re-echoed promptly this alarm. It turns out, however, that Union Seminary was meant, and the stigmatized professor was one of the distinguished contributors of the *new Review*; and the New York editor is charged with tendencies to re-*tionalism*, which is one of those indefinite terms which nobody understands, and is intended to imply something mystic and incomprehensible. The consequence is that orthodoxy and its champions are thrown into a terrible snarl. *The Boston Recorder* is out in an apologistic eulogy upon the Professor, whom it had, in its zeal for the truth, unwittingly slandered. For the sake of Union Seminary and its good reputation, one of the professors defends his position by a lengthy dissertation in *The New York Observer*—the other publishes the *substance of doctrine*, as to his teachings on the subject of theology, in *The New York Independent*.

"We are amused at this newly-developed phase of CO-OPERATION, and we would suggest that the addition of the Philadelphia organ of the United Synod would render the coterie complete, and contribute the keystone to the arch, and render the union of diverse theologies as perfect and symmetrical as the materials will admit.

"At times like the present, when our beloved Zion is at peace, and the Ark of the covenant is moving forward to victory and conquest, we regret that theological professors and reviews shall find nothing more useful and practical as themes of discussion and it quiry than the useless speculations of past ages, and a fruitless hunting down of heresies. Nothing will so surely bring into disrepute the honored and valued schools of the prophets and our system of theological education, as this growing tendency to excessive scholasticism. We have had enough of transcendentalism and 'oppositions of science, falsely so called.' The Church demands men of practical common sense and fervent piety and devoted zeal. These she will have, both for her aggressive operations and for the defense and maintenance of her acquisitions. In this respect, at present, the first-fruits of the new Review look unpromising."

We are happy to state on the authority of *The Am. Presbyterian*, that "Union Seminary is not responsible for the apparent connection of that institution with the new *Review*; that the professors do not all approve of the measure, but it is purely an individual affair." We hear on good authority that the name of a nominal Presbyterian pastor in this city was used without his authority in constituting the New York Trustees of *The Review*; and that the prominent Boston editor in chegrined at being posted as the subordinate of a New York Presbyterian, in conducting what was so long heralded as the champion of the New England Orthodox Puritan Congregational Theology. *The Am. Presbyterian* adds with emphasis that "the PROMPTING MOTIVE for the new *Review* has not yet been made public"; but hints that the scheme for converting New England to the Old-School Presbyterian Church is at the bottom of it. To us, however, as worthy Stephen says in "Hard Times," it's "aw a muddle."

n, for gain and lust? What if
ample, had "handled this fear-
asterly power," and had "de-
in that fervid and impressive
the pulpit utterances of this
her;" and "in the midst of the
ith "tremendous force" ex-
r was sold on the block like a
ng babe was torn from her em-
have been preaching the Gos-
The New York Tribune? Is
force" of reference to passing
ed only for crimes which *it* *costs*
?

LUE OF COLPORTAGE.

olportage, as well as its name,
France, and grafted upon sev-
ent institutions. It was not an
wn experiences and wants, but
bitrarily applied to this coun-
gard for local and national pe-
roving peddler with his pack
eck, is the French *col*-porteur.
a vender of pious books, but
awker of light wares. Such
if pious and sagacious, in
l districts of France, will find
for engaging the simple-heart-
ligious conversation that may
of souls. The press of France
gelical literature adapted to the
angelical Protestants of France
ber and feeble in resources.
ry adaptation of colportage was
a systematic evangelism in that
has there resulted in immense

o the United States a system of
ous to France, no allowance
made for three important dif-
he two countries.
channels for the circulation of
re through the book-trade, are
ve and available in this coun-

ters of Christian influence are
rous and efficient here than in
st every settled neighborhood
s enough to carry on voluntari-
l evangelization.
cost of living in this country is
han in France, that colportage,
of the most economical modes
re one of the most expensive,—
on to its results *the* most expen-
pted.
establish here a great national
ge, has led to a perversion of the
that simple model which works
rance. In this country colpor-
priate field in sparsely settled
d there be managed most suc-
ccessfully by *local* arrangement
stead of by a remote central pow-
of the reports of colportage, so
by Dr. Patton, show that the
he colporters is book-*selling*, and
influence is incidental and see-
he sensitiveness of the Nassau-
t, as a manufacturing corpora-
hat would disturb its business
uth. Every bookseller knows
were not book *peddlers*, but only
ing the Gospel, there would be
the bare mention of slavery.
of colportage has been so far
s can now examine its results,
at modifications it may require

LE OF DISCORD."

Presbyterian pronounces the
eview to be an "apple of dis-
he midst of the Presbyterian
general peace and good-will.
gards the New York editor of
xious to the charge of aban-
tive theology of the Church
m to educate her ministry, and
new "plan of union" with a
-School extremists, for the vis-
esbyterianizing New England
rating Scotchmen. *The Pres-*
ntemptuously of this double-
"the proposed defender of Or-
egulator of theologies in gen-
us blunder of *The Boston Re-*
a professor of Union Seminary
delity, has not escaped the no-
temporary. Says *The Amer-*

r, who, par excellence, has ortho-
nuffeth up heresy as the wild ass
re-echoed promptly this alarm.
r, that Union Seminary was
atized professor was one of the
tors of the *new Review*; and the
charged with tendencies to re-
e of those indefinite terms which
and is intended to imply some-
mprehensible. The consequence
its champions are thrown into
e Boston Recorder is out in an
on the Professor, whom it had,
th, unwittingly slandered. For
minary and its good reputation,
efends his position by a lengthy
New York Observer—the other
e of doctrine, as to his teachings
ology, in *The New York Inde-*

this newly-developed phase of
would suggest that the addi-
a organ of the United Synod
e complete, and contribute the
nd render the union of diverse
nd symmetrical as the materi-

resent, when our beloved Zion
k of the covenant is moving
conquest, we regret that the
d reviews shall find nothing
cal as themes of discussion and
es speculations of past ages,
down of heresies. Nothing
to disrepute the honored and
prophets and our system of the-
this growing tendency to ex-
We have had enough of tran-
positions of science, falsely so
demands men of practical com-
piety and devoted zeal. These
her aggressive operations and
intenance of her acquisitions.
nt, the first-fruits of the new
ng."

ate on the authority of *The*
at "Union Seminary is not
pparent connection of that
ew *Review*; that the profes-
e of the measure, but it is
affair." We hear on good
ne of a nominal Presbyte-
y was used without his au-
the New York Trustees of
the prominent Boston editor
posted as the subordinate of
ian, in conducting what was
the champion of the New
itan Congregational Theol-
yterian adds with emphasis
MOTIVE for the new *Review*
public"; but hints that the
New England to the Old-
hurch is at the bottom of it.
rthy Stephen says in "Hard
ddle."

NOTICES.

Academy of Music.—Rev. Asa D. Smith, D.D., will preach at the Academy of Music on Sabbath evening next, March 20th, at 7½ o'clock.

The Anniversary of the Opening of the Noonday Prayer-meeting at No. 23 Greenwich street, will be held with appropriate services on Thursday, the 17th inst., commencing at 12 o'clock M. All the friends of the Redeemer are invited; especially those who formerly met at No 27 537

Sunday-School Missionary Meeting.—The Annual Meeting in behalf of Sunday-school Missionary work of the Am. Sunday-School Union in the West, and for supplying needy schools with Libraries, will be held in the Madison square Presbyterian church, (Rev. Dr. Adams') on Sunday evening, March 20th, 1859, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. T. L. Cuyler and Rev. Robert Lowry of New York, and Rev. C. C. Goss, S. S. Missionary in Nebraska

Church of the Puritans.—Duty of the Churches in regard to Slavery. The concluding discourse in the present series on the sin of slaveholding and of the traffic in slaves, and on the duty of the Church with God's Word in regard to it, will be preached by Rev. Dr. Cheever in the Church of the Puritans, next Sabbath evening at half-past seven

Rev. Dr. Murray ("Kirwan") of Elizabeth, N. J., will deliver a discourse to Young Men, before the Young Men's Christian Association of the *First* Reformed Presbyterian church, (Dr. McLeod's) Twelfth street, west of sixth avenue, Sabbath evening, March 20th, at half past seven o'clock. The public are respectfully invited. The usual collection for the benefit of the Association. THOS. H. CUTHELL, Chairman Lec. Com.

MARRIED.

HOLLEY—BATES—At North White Creek, N. Y., March 10, 1859, by the Rev. Merritt Bates, Professor William A. Holley, editor of *The Fort Edward Institute Monthly*, to Mary T., daughter of the officiating clergyman, and recently Preceptress of Stanstead C. E. Academy

DIED.

NEWELL—At Nelson, New Hampshire, on the 26th of Jan., the Rev. Gad Newell, for many years pastor of the Congregational church in that place, aged 90 years. He graduated in the class of 1786, seventy three years ago. By his death, Mr. Joshua Dewey of Brooklyn, of the class of 1787, becomes the oldest graduate. He is 93 years old. Next to him ranks Rev. Dan. Waldo, of the class of 1788, now residing in Syracuse, who is well remembered by many of our citizens as having occupied several of the pulpits about commencement time in 1857.

WOOD—In Meriden, N. H., 17th ult., Capt Joseph Wood, late of Cornish, in the 71st year of his age. His father yet lives in his hundredth year. Two brothers of his father, Rev. Samuel Wood of Boscawen, and Rev. Benjamin Wood of Upton, Mass., spent a long life in the ministry, serving God and the church.

MERRILL.—In Tamworth, N. H, 15th ult., Mrs. Phebe P., wife of Rev. John H. Merrill. Her last words were, "Come, Jesus, come."

SMITH.—In Barre, Vt., Mrs Maria B. F., wife of D. K. Smith, Esq., and daughter of Rev. Walter Follett of Temple, N. H., 27.

RUBBARD—At the Hermitage, Ky., Rev. Ebenezer Rubbard, 75, a native of Marblehead, and formerly of Middleton, Mass.; also, Sarah Swasey, his wife, a native of Ipswich.

CALHOUN—In Abeth, Syria, Dec. 17th, Mary Howard, youngest daughter of Rev. S. H. Calhoun, 3 yrs. 7 mos.

LEAVITT—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 15th, of consumption, Samuel C. Leavitt, fourth son of the Rev. Joshua Leavitt, aged 23 years 5 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 245 Adams st., on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS ONLY!

THE publisher of *The Independent*, having, from his extensive business relations with booksellers and publishers, unusual facilities for purchasing books, would be happy to accommodate any of the subscribers to this journal, whether clergymen or others, by securing the prompt execution of any orders which they may send to him for recent or standard works. All orders should be accompanied with the money, at publishers' advertised prices. This opportunity is offered exclusively to subscribers of *The Independent*, to whom no commission will be charged. *Address* JOSEPH H. RICHARDS,
Publisher of *The Independent*,
New York City.

FINANCIAL.

American Exchange Fire Insurance Co.

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000.

Office, American Exchange Bank Building, cor. Broadway and Cedar Street.

Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Rents, Leases, and other personal property, at the lowest rates; returning to the assured a per-centage in Cash at the time of effecting the insurance, in place of Scrip, as is the custom on the mutual system.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL BROWN.
WILLIAM A. BOOTH.....President Am. Ex. Bank.
LOWELL HOLBROOK.....Firm of Holbrook & Nelson.
AMASA S. FOSTER.....Banker, 247 Pearl street.
WM. C. LANGLEY.....Firm of W. C. Langley & Co.
WM. M RICHARDS.....Firm of Richards, Haight & Co.
SHEPPARD GANDY....." Robert L Williams.
SAMUEL WILLETS....." Willets & Co.
EDWIN THORNE....." Thorne, Watson & Co.
ALEXANDER STUDWELL.....245 Broadway.
LEWis B LODER.....Firm of Loder & Co.
WM. LAYTIN.....Firm of Laytin, Hurlout & Co.
PROSPER P. SHAW.....Firm of P P. Shaw & Co.
THOMAS CLARK.....Firm of Thomas Clark & Co.
WILLIAM W. ROSE.....58 Cedar street.
GEORGE H. STUDWELL.....Firm of Gillespie & Studwell.
CHAS KELLOGG....." Brumley & Kellogg.
ELIJAH T SHERMAN....." Silas C Herring & Co.
GEORGE B SATTERLEE.....49 Exchange Place.
CORNELIUS SMITH.....Firm of Clark, Austin & Smith.
JOHN S. JENNESS....." Jenness & Watson.
CHAS L. ANTHONY.....Firm of Anthony, Whitemore & Clark.
RALPH MEAD, Jr.....Edwin & Ralph Mead, Jr. & Co.
JAMES L. JACKSON.....Iron Works, East 28th street.
GODWIN LOWREY.....Firm of Lowrey, Strang & Co.
HENRY OWEN.....Importer, 91 John street.
EUGH N. CAMP.....Firm of Camp, Branson & Sherry.
FRANCIS DU BOIS.....89 Fulton street.
N. L. McCREADY.....Firm of McCready, Mott & Co.
ISAAC B. WELLINGTON.....Wellington & Abbott.
GEORGE W MEAD.....Mead & Taft.
JOHN HOPPER.....110 Broadway.
JAMES D SPARKMAN.....Firm of Sparkman & Traslow.
MORRIS REYNOLDS.....210 Washington street, Brooklyn
WILLIAM K. BELCHER.....Firm of Sackett, Belcher & Co.
JOHN E. GRAHAM.....Hawes, Graham & Co.
FREDERICK M. ALLES.....Quille & Alles.
HENRY BURDSING.....P. & C. P. Sacking.
THOS. S WHITMAN.....Whitman, Bros & Co.
JOSIAH JEX.....26 Counties Slip.
EDWARD D ABBOTT.....47 Water street.
MERRY WELL.....134 Essex street.
MARCELLUS MASSEY.....105 Pearlstreet.
WILLIAM T. BLODGETT.....Firm of Wm. Tilden & Nephew.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW.....William Wall & Sons.

JAMES M. BATES, Secretary. SAMUEL BROWN, President.
535-539

OFFICE OF THE

MERCANTILE Mutual Insurance Company,

NO. 35 WALL STREET.

NEW YORK, January 19, 1859.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company on the 31st December, 1858, is submitted in accordance with the provisions of the Charter:

Premiums not marked off Dec. 31, 1857	$244,454 56
Do. on Policies issued from Dec. 31, 1857, to Dec. 31, 1858	761,411 25
Total Premiums	$1,005,865 81
No Policies have been issued on Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off as earned Dec. 31, 1858	$768,546 25
Less returns of Premium	54,782 63
Net earned Premiums	$713,763 62
Paid during same period:	
Marine and Inland Losses	$356,798 43
Reinsurance, Expenses, Commissions, and bad debts	80,179 99
Interest on Stock and outstanding Scrip and Estimate of Loses not adjusted	62,316 41
	502,294 83
Earnings to be divided	$211,468 79

The Company had on the 31st December the following assets:

Loans on Bonds and Mortgages	$37,500 00
Loans on Stocks and other Securities	63,200 00
United States Stock, City, and other Stocks	264,970 00
Cash on hand and in Bank	85,006 00
Bills Receivable	459,247 40
Premiums due in Cash or Notes	61,013 91
Salvages and Sundry Claims due the Company	22,523 21
Total Assets	$1,014,150 52

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of SIX PER CENT on the Certificates of Profits issued in January, 1856, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, the 14th of February next.

They have also declared a Dividend of TWENTY PER CENT. on the net earned premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1858, to be issued in scrip to the dealers on and after Monday, the 4th of February next.

The Trustees have also declared a Dividend of ELEVEN PER CENT. to the Stockholders, *payable in cash*, on and after the 14th of February next.

TRUSTEES.

JOSEPH WALKER,	E. E MORGAN,
JAMES S. FREEMAN,	HERMAN A. SCHLEICHER,
SAMUEL WILDES,	JAMES D FISH,
ROBERT L. TAYLOR,	HENRY W JOHNSON,
WILLIAM T. FROST,	GEORGE W. HENNINGS,
WILLIAM WATT,	FRANCIS HATHAWAY,
HENRY EVERS,	AARON L. REID,
CORNELIUS GRISNELL,	JOHN S. WILLIAMS,
DAVID W CATLIN,	E. HAYDOCK WHITE,
BENJ. M WHITCOCK,	WILLIAM BOYD,
ELLWOOD WALTER,	JOHN McKESSON,
JAMES CHAMBERS,	HORATIO EAGLE,
N. L. McCREADY,	WILLIAM NELSON, Jr.,
DANIEL F WILLETS,	CHARLES DIMON,
L. EDGERTON,	A WM HEYE,
HENRY R. KUNHARDT,	HAROLD DOLLNER,
	PAUL N. SPOFFORD.

ELLWOOD WALTER, President.
CHAS NEWCOMB, Vice-President.

C J. DESPARD, Secretary. 536-537

MORSE & WOLFF,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Stocks, Bonds, Exchange and Commercial Paper, on commission, No. 49 Wall street, and 41 William street, New York.

Orders for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds, at the Brokers' Board, by letter or otherwise, promptly executed. Cash advanced on sound saleable securities.

REFER TO
G. VAN BAUR & CO., New York.
CONTINENTAL BANK, New York. 324-539tf

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS was dissolved on the 21st December by its own limitation. The business of the firm will be settled by the new firm of LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, this day formed.—Dated New York, January 1, 1859.

FERDINAND C. LIGHTE,
HENRY J. NEWTON,
WM. B. BRADBURY,
EDWARD G. BRADBURY.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm name of LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, for the purpose of continuing the business of manufacturing and vending Piano-Fortes, at the old establishment, No. 421 Broome st Mr Newton will have an office at the same place.—Dated New York, January 1, 1859.

FERDINAND C. LIGHTE,
WM. B BRADBURY,
EDWARD G. BRADBURY.
537-538

LAW OF LIFE INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF AMERICAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE Co., No. 3 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, NEW YORK, March 14, 1859.

MESSRS. EDITORS: As the question "whether or not a husband has an insurable interest in the life of his wife, and may, with any degree of safety, effect an insurance thereon," has been very freely discussed in the columns of your journal, and by the press generally, during the past few weeks, I deem it due to the members of the Company, and think that perhaps it may not prove altogether uninteresting to the public, to publish the following communication from the Secretary.

P. D. WHITMORE,
Actuary of American Mutual Life Ins. Co.

AMERICAN MUTUAL LIFE INS. Co., NEW HAVEN, March 8, 1859.

P. D. Whitmore, Esq., Actuary, New York:

DEAR SIR: In answer to your letter, asking for information relating to the powers and usages of the American Mutual Life Insurance Company, in the matter of insurances on the lives of married women by their husbands, allow me to refer you to the language of one of the sections of the charter:

"SEC. 4. The said Company may issue Policies of Insurance to any person, for the sole use and benefit of any other person or persons, and, if by death or any other reason, the same shall become due and payable, the said amount or amounts shall be payable according to the terms and tenor of the said policy, and the same shall be free from any and all claims and demands of other person or persons, whether the representatives of the said Company may issue Policies of Insurance to any husband or wife, or minor children of the same family, upon the life or lives of either, for the sole use and benefit of either, or the survivors or survivor of either, and the avails of such policies shall be free from the claims and demands of all other persons."

This section needs no explanation, nor is it capable of two interpretations.

You are aware that our Policies provide "that Policies which are assigned, or are made payable to creditors, or to persons whose relation to the party whose life is insured is not that of husband, wife, child, parent, brother, or sister, are subject to proof of interest, unless the Company waive proof of such interest" by indorsement.

No disagreement or difficulty can arise, we think, under these liberal and plainly defined provisions.

Yours very truly, BENJAMIN NOYES,
537G Secretary American Mutual Life Insurance Company.

L. D. OLMSTED,

AGENT FOR THE

NEGOTIATION OF LOANS SECURED BY REAL ESTATE,

Chicago, Illinois,

OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO CAPITALISTS at the East who desire to make *safe* investments at the West. All business is transacted without expense to the lender. *Collections made, and avails promptly remitted.*

By special permission he refers to—

New York.	*New Haven, Conn.*
Henry Young, Esq.	William Southworth, Esq.
Moses Taylor, Esq.	Amos Townsend, Esq.
John J. Phelps, Esq.	Prof. Denison Olmsted.
Amos R. Eno, Esq.	Rev. Edward Strong.
Messrs. Phelps, Bliss & Co.	Dr. N. B. Ives.
Messrs. Watt, Dunning & Graham.	Rev. David Root.
	Edinburgh, Scotland.
Messrs. Read, Taylor & Co.	Adam Pearson, Esq.
William Mulligan, Esq.	*Montreal.*
Messrs. Eno, Roberts, Rhodes & Co.	Messrs. Seymour, Whitney & Co.
Northampton, Mass.	D P. James, Esq.
Hon. J. P. Williston.	*New London, Conn.*
Jonathan H. Lyman, Esq.	Hon. Thomas W. Williams.
Hartford, Conn.	Capt. Francis Allyn.
Messrs. Day, Owen & Co.	*Chicago.*
Messrs. Collins Brothers,	Hon. Mark Skinner.
John Olmsted, Esq.	Messrs. Ogden, Fleetwood & Co
Thomas Smith, Esq.	
A. G. Hammond, Esq.	G. C. Hammond, Esq.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Philo Carpenter, Esq.
Henry L. Young, Esq.	

Other references to persons living in various cities at the East can be furnished if desired. 511-553

ADVERTISING ITEMS.

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED

Family Sewing-Machines.

NEW STYLES—PRICES FROM $50 TO $125.

EXTRA CHARGE OF $5 FOR HEMMERS.

495 Broadway, New York.
18 Summer street, Boston.
730 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
181 Baltimore st., (Carroll Building) Baltimore.
58 West Fourth street, Cincinnati.

Agencies in all the principal cities and villages in the United States.

These Machines sew from two spools, as purchased from the store, requiring no rewinding of thread; they Hem, Fell, Gather, and Stitch in a superior style, finishing each seam by their own operation, without recourse to the hand-needle, as is required by other machines. They will do better and cheaper sewing than a seamstress can, even if she works for *one cent an hour*, and are, unquestionably, the *best Machines* in the market for family sewing, on account of their simplicity, durability, ease of management, and adaptation to all varieties of family sewing—executing either heavy or fine work with equal facility, and without special adjustment.

As evidence of the unquestioned superiority of their Machines the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY beg leave to respectfully refer to the following

TESTIMONIALS:

"Having had one of Grover & Baker's Machines in my family for nearly a year and a half, I take pleasure in commending it as every way reliable for the purpose for which it was designed.—Family Sewing."—*Mrs. Joshua Leavitt, wife of Rev. Dr. Leavitt, Editor of N. Y. Independent.*

"I confess myself delighted with your Sewing-Machine, which has been in my family for many months. It has always been ready for duty, requiring no adjustment and is easily adapted to every variety of family sewing, by simply changing the spools of thread."—*Mrs. Elizabeth Strickland, wife of Rev. Dr. Strickland, Editor of N. Y. Christian Advocate.*

"After trying several different good machines, I preferred yours, on account of its simplicity, and the perfect ease with which it is managed, as well as the strength and durability of the seam. After long experience, I feel competent to speak in this manner, and to confidently recommend it for every variety of family sewing."—*Mrs. E. B. Spooner, wife of the Editor of Brooklyn Star.*

"I have used a GROVER & BAKER Sewing-Machine for two years, and have found it adapted to all kinds of family sewing, from Cambric to Broadcloth. Garments have been worn out without the giving way of a stitch. The Machine is easily kept in order and easily used."—*Mrs. A. B. Wappis, wife of Rev. Geo. Wappic, New York.*

"Your Sewing-Machine has been in use in my family the past two years, and the ladies request me to give you their testimonials to its perfect adaptedness, as well as labor-saving qualities in the performance of family and household sewing."—*Robert Boorman, New York*

"For several months we have used Grover & Baker's Sewing-Machine, and have come to the conclusion that every lady who desires her sewing *beautifully and quickly* done, would be most fortunate in possessing one of these reliable and indefatigable 'iron needle-women,' whose combined qualities of *beauty, strength, and simplicity*, are invaluable."—*J. W. Morris, daughter of Gen. Geo. P. Morris. Editor of The Home Journal.*

Extract of a letter from THOS. R LEAVITT, Esq., an American gentleman, now resident in Sydney, New South Wales, dated January 12, 1858:

"I had a tent made in Melbourne, in 1853, in which there were over three thousand yards of sewing done with one of Grover & Baker's Machines, and a *single* seam of that has outlasted all the *double* seams sewed by sailors with a needle and twine."

"If Homer could be called up from his murky hades, he would sing the advent of Grover & Baker as a more benignant miracle of art than was ever Vulcan's smithy. He would denounce midnight shirt-making as 'the direful spring of woes unnumbered.'"—*Prof. North.*

"I take pleasure in saying, that the Grover & Baker Sewing-Machines have more than sustained my expectation. After trying and returning others, I have three of them in operation in my different places, and, after four years' trial, have no fault to find."—*J. H. Hammond, Senator of South Carolina.*

"My wife has had one of Grover & Baker's Family Sewing-Machines for some time, and I am satisfied it is one of the best labor-saving machines that has been invented. I take much pleasure in recommending it to the public."—*J. G. Harris, Governor of Tennessee.*

☞ A liberal discount made to Clergymen with families. 537tf

FINKLE & LYON'S

SEWING-MACHINES.

Warranted to give perfect satisfaction, and to be returned if found otherwise.

P. S.—Send for Circular.

537tf&l 421 BROADWAY.

C. C. Leigh,

CHINA AND GLASS HALL,

561 and 563 Broadway,

Between Metropolitan and St. Nicholas Hotels.

China and Glass, Plated Ware, etc. Cutlery of all kinds. Communion Sets. 512tf

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING-MACHINES.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

Office, No. 505 Broadway, New York.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

GOOD NEWS.—A reduction in the price of Sewing-Machines is announced in our advertising columns. Their utility is established beyond question, and at the present prices we see no reason why they should not be found, as they ought to be, in *every* household. Several varieties are manufactured, adapted to various purposes. So far as public opinion has been formed and uttered, the preference is emphatically accorded to the Wheeler & Wilson machine for family use, and for manufactures in the same range of purpose and material. During the present autumn the trials have been numerous, and all the patents of any pretension have been brought fairly into competition. In *every* case, the Wheeler & Wilson machine has won the highest premium. We may instance the State Fairs of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Illinois, Wisconsin, Virginia, Michigan, Indiana Mississippi, Missouri, and California, and the Fairs in Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore, Richmond, and San Francisco. At the Fair of the St Louis Mechanical Association, the Examining Committee was composed of twenty-five Ladies of the highest social standing, who, without a dissenting voice, awarded for the Wheeler & Wilson Machine the highest and only premium, a Silver Pitcher, valued at $75. If these facts do not establish a reputation, we know not what can."—*Christian Advocate and Journal.*

524tf

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned, successors to BOWEN, MCNAMEE & Co., invite special attention to their new and magnificent Stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS now opening for the Spring Trade. Their stock will embrace, as usual, a very extensive assortment of Silks, Ribbons, Millinery Goods, Laces, Embroideries, White Goods, Dress Trimmings, Gloves, Hosiery, Mantillas; also, a rare and beautiful stock of Paris Dress Goods, adapted to the best city and interior trade, including rich French Prints, Muslins, Organdies, Bareges, Printed Robes, etc. Also, (to which they invite the special attention of close buyers) a complete assortment of ☞ DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN STAPLE GOODS, ☜ embracing Sheetings, Shirtings, Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Vestings, Ticks, Pantaloon Stuffs, Ginghams, Printed Lawns, Drillings, Alpacas, Cambrics, Muslin de Laines, etc., including a very extensive assortment of Prints, American and English, in all the various styles and brands. Also, a complete assortment of Yankee Notions.

It is confidently believed that no stock of Goods, in this or any other market, is more worthy of public attention and inspection. Every article offered, in all the various departments, will be sold at the ☞ LOWEST MARKET PRICES, ☜ whatever those prices may be.

All Goods shall be precisely what they are represented to be, or they may be returned by the buyer at our expense. No pains will be spared to meet the wants of the trade generally. Merchants from every section of the country are respectfully invited to make an examination of our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

BOWEN, HOLMES & CO.,
Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway.

P. S.—It is not intended, by adding Staple Goods to our usual stock, to make a more *limited* display of Silk and Fancy Goods—on the contrary, it will be our endeavor to make the latter department, if possible, more attractive than ever before. 531tf

Douglas & Sherwood's

PATENT

TOURNURE CORSETS.

This article combines, in one garment, a CORSET OF SUPERIOR SHAPE AND FINISH, and a BUSTLE OF PERFECT MODEL, insuring free and healthful action to the lungs, and comfortable support to the spine. It has been pronounced by all who have seen it (among whom are several eminent members of the Medical Faculty) to be *the only Corset without an objection*, either artistic or physiological. No lady can well do without it.

D. & S. still manufacture their well-known

Expansion Skirt,

also the celebrated

Matinee Skirt,

which for COMFORT and ELEGANCE is unsurpassed, together with over seventy other different styles, all of which are for sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canadas.

All articles of their manufacture

ARE STAMPED WITH THEIR TRADE-MARK.
537X

BROOK'S

IVORY POLISHED PATENT GLACE

SPOOL COTTON,

WHITE, BLACK, AND COLORED,

COMBINING THE SMOOTHNESS AND LUSTER of silk with the *strength of linen*. The undersigned, late of the firm of STRONG & SMITH, continues to act as Sole Agent in the United States for the sale of this UNRIVALED SPOOL COTTON, which took the Only Prize Medal awarded to sewing cotton at the LONDON EXHIBITION in 1851; and the Only First-Class Medal awarded to sewing cotton at the PARIS EXHIBITION in 1855. It is now extensively used for both *Hand and Machine sewing*, and on account of its Smoothness, Elasticity, and Strength, is universally approved. The Black being a fast dye, is an excellent substitute for sewing silk. For sale by the principal dealers throughout the country: also in original packages, by BOWERS, BEECKMAN & BRADFORD, Jr., or,

WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, Sole Agent,
32 and 34 Vesey street, New York.

N.B.—JONAS BROOK & BROTHERS beg to warn consumers of their cotton that Brook's Patent Glace Spool Cotton is being imitated in very inferior qualities, that will neither stand washing nor friction. All Brook's Sewing Cotton may be known by their name and crest—"A GOAT'S HEAD"—on one end of the spool.

Meltham Mills, England, 1858. 495-26teow

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Faile, Williams & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

192 & 194 CHAMBERS ST.,

NEW YORK,

OFFER FOR SALE AT VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH a large assortment of general

GROCERIES,

Comprising all the varieties, prices, and grades of

FINE NEW TEAS.

YOUNG HYSON,	GUNPOWDER,
OLD HYSON,	IMPERIAL,
TWANKAY,	OOLONG,
HYSON SKIN,	ENG. BREAKFAST,

In chests, half chests, and boxes, in prime order for shipping.

FINE COFFEES.

JAVA,	MARACAIBO,
MOCHA,	GONAIVES,
MANILLA,	SANTOS,
LAGUIRA,	RIO.

Also, Roasted and Ground Coffee in Boxes and Barrels, ranging in price from 9 to 18 cents.

We have also on hand Hhd. and Box Sugars, Crushed, Powdered, Coffee Sugars, and Syrups, at Refiners' prices. Also, Spices, Tobacco, Cigars, and other Grocery Goods suited to the Country trade in all sections.

Cash buyers visiting New York will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Orders by letter will be promptly filled at the lowest market prices. 533-13teow

The Human Hair.—How many persons abuse this delicate and beautiful ornament, by burning it with *alcoholic washes* and plastering it with grease, which has no affinity for the skin and is not absorbed. Burnett's Cocoaine, a compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, etc., is unrivaled as a dressing for the hair—is readily absorbed, and is peculiarly adapted to its various conditions, preventing its falling off, and promoting its healthy growth. See advertisement. 537tf

Be Sure You are Right,

And inquire for Mrs. Gardner's Indian Balsam of Liverwort and Hearhound, if you are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, or, in fact, any Lung disease. It is found at all druggists. 537

Hoofland's German Bitters,

Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON,

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Every family should have a bottle of these Bitters in the house.
ONE DOSE will instantly relieve a sick stomach.
ONE DOSE will cure the most distressing heartburn.
ONE DOSE will allay any agitation of the nerves.
ONE DOSE taken an hour before meals, will give a good appetite.
ONE DOSE will, in many cases, cure the most severe headache, when proceeding from a disordered stomach.

These Bitters can be obtained at any Druggist's or seller of Patent Medicines in the United States and Canadas. Price 75c. per bottle. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrapper of each bottle. 537-538l

TO BUSINESS MEN.

Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who have Wares to sell, should advertise in THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE. It circulates in every state in the Union, and has for its readers Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Farmers, Professional Men, etc. Bonner says, in reply to an Inventor:

"You had better Advertise your Invention and your Machines in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, as it circulates largely among the classes who would be most apt to purchase them. Although we have not always been on the best terms with THE TRIBUNE, we will do it the justice to say, that we once received over four thousand letters in response to one advertisement—it is true, it was a long one—that we inserted in its columns."

Another advertiser writes:

"ANN ARBOR, Michigan, Jan. 14, 1859.

"HORACE GREELEY & Co.—Sirs: Inclosed please find a draft for $20, in payment for my advertisement of 'Portable Barometers' in THE TRIBUNE of 17th and 25th of December, 1858. It is the best investment I ever made, and has introduced me at once to a very extensive business. You can depend on my patronage hereafter. Truly yours, L. WOODRUFF."

Price $1 per line each insertion. Address

HORACE GREELEY & CO.,
537 Tribune Buildings, New York.

Spring Trade Notice.

IMPORTANT

TO

Every Dry-Goods Merchant

IN THE UNION.

De Forest, Armstrong & Co.

Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are exhibiting at their

SALES-ROOMS,

80 and 82 Chambers street, N. Y.,

the most extensive, elegant, varied, and complete stock of

Foreign and Domestic Goods

ever before offered for sale by them, and presenting attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and from all parts, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive Stores on Chambers street, which they occupy entire, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have in fact so many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without specifying the articles embraced, they would name the departments, viz.:

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.

To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the

Warren Prints,

A print which has done more good to the retailers through the country the last season, than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimac, Cocheco, Sprague, Garner, Dunnell, and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS, are of the very best selections.

CLINTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER, AND SCOTCH GINGHAMS, in every variety.

Their

DOMESTICS

embrace the following Brands:

Wamsuttas,	Hill Manufacturing Company,	
Bate's Mills,	New York Mills,	Merrimac,
Lonsdale,	Arkwright,	Pocassett,
Naumkeag,	Patterson,	Pepperill,
White Rock,	Hebron,	Cabot,
Metamora,	Lawrence,	Atlantic.

All the well-known makes of TICKS, STRIPES, and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, etc.

Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above. 530-544

W. S. & C. H. Thomson's

NEW SKIRTS FOR 1859.

THE INDESTRUCTIBLE

Double Extension Skirts,

With Patent Eyelet Fastening,

MADE WITHOUT SEWING.

Universally pronounced the most Perfect Skirt ever made.

THE GOSSAMER EXPANSION,

The lightest and most graceful Skirt ever produced.

THE PICCOLOMINI!

By means of olasps, this beautiful and economical garment can be taken to pieces, washed, and put together again at pleasure.

All the above have Thomson's celebrated patent Watch-Spring Bustle, and are stamped with our name and trade mark, (the crown.)

For sale by the principal retailers everywhere.

W. S. & C. H. THOMSON,
566-539 233 Broadway, New York.

MARAVILLA. MARAVILLA. MARAVILLA.

To everybody afflicted with BALDNESS.

To everybody troubled with DANDRUFF.

To everybody annoyed by their Hair falling out.

To everybody suffering from SICK HEADACHE.

A Remedy at last discovered.

MARAVILLA. MARAVILLA. MARAVILLA.

The Proprietors of this justly celebrated preparation beg to offer the MARAVILLA to the public as a Complete Hair Restorer. They do not feel it their duty to denounce other preparations advertised to produce similar results; nor to insult the patience and good sense of the public by long-winded testimonials; suffice it to say, the MARAVILLA WILL DO. being back on the Hair when apparently entirely gone; and, if used as directed, WILL produce GLOSSY CURLS, and preserve to the Hair its NATURAL COLOR, though one live to the age of threescore and ten.

Sold by all respectable Druggists and Fancy-Goods Dealers, and by the Proprietors, CHARLE'S ERNEST & CO., Perfumers, Price 50 cents. 11 Gold street, New York. 535-547

Dyspepsia is a hydra-headed disease, and only in the Oxygenated Bitters does it find a "foeman worthy of its steel." This remedy at once expels the disease from the system, and restores the digestive organs to a state of health and comfort. 537

Good Boots and Sho

Family Reading.

A BROKEN HEART.

Oh! blessed be the heart that breaks!
It is a broken heart that wins
The fellowship of Him who takes
Our sorrows with our sins!

As many a flower has blown and blush'd,
Yet ne'er its hidden sweets distill'd,
Until its bleeding leaves were crush'd
And gather'd dews were spill'd;

So many a heart, that ne'er requites
Its Father's love, perchance may need
That He should pluck its green delights,
Or bruise it so it bleed!

Oft, thus, what we had thought to keep,
He takes—to make it ours the more;
And calls our heavy eyes to weep
That ne'er knew tears before;

Or warns us first with wounding dart,
Then smites us with his chastening rod;
Till, when we have a broken heart,
We yield it up to God! T. T.

FAMILIAR TALKS WITH HARRY HOPE.

And who is Harry Hope? some one asks. You may easily imagine him. Think of him as like almost any little boy whose bright eyes may rest for a moment on these lines. You may think of him as going to day-school and Sabbath-school, as you do; as loving his father, mother, brothers, and sisters, and friends, as you do; as having his daily joys and sorrows as you do. I was going to say *little* joys and sorrows, but, really, I do not know but to boys and girls their joys seem as great, and their sorrows as hard to be borne, as those of men and women do to them.

Harry Hope, in the main, tries to do right, and to honor his father and his mother. I hope all the little boys and all the little girls who may read this, try to do the same. He is not a perfect boy. If he was, he would not be human. But his parents hope he will grow up to be a good man, and that he will do much good. They believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, and they know that their dear Harry must believe in him also, or, with all his loveliness and amiability, he can never sing the song that redeemed ones sing in heaven. And when they talk to him of this, his blue eyes will grow thoughful, and he will ask many questions about that Savior who lived and died for him.

Some Sabbath-school boys will probably read this. We may call you "Harry Hopes," for you are the hope of your parents and friends. Your Sabbath-school teacher hopes that you will grow up friends of the Savior. Your superintendent hopes that you will be fearless soldiers of the Lord Jesus Christ. Oh yes, as we think of the many hopes centered in the bright-eyed little boys scattered in so many homes all over the United States, we wish we could write something to interest them, and do them good.

Harry sat by the bright wood fire in the parlor. It was nearly dark. The lamps were not lighted. He sat looking at the sparks as they followed each other up the chimney, and his father sat by a window that looked out upon a beautiful river. All at once Harry turned to his father and said:

"Father, I wish you would help me about my Sabbath-school lesson. I have learned all the verses, but I don't think I understand them."

"What is it that troubles you?" said his father.

"It is the meaning of the word *faith*. My lesson is in the eleventh chapter of Hebrews, and there is a great deal in it about faith, and what people did by faith. The dictionary says *faith* means *belief*, but I don't see how it can do so much as that chapter says it does."

"Harry," said his father, "I will tell you a story—a *true* one. A gentleman's little daughter was one day playing with a few beads, with which she was highly delighted. Her father thought this a good time to give her an idea of *faith*, so he said to her,

"'My dear, you have some pretty beads there.'

"'Yes, papa.'

"'And you seem to be greatly pleased with them.'

"'Yes, papa.'

"'Well,' said her father, 'now throw them into the fire.'

"And did she throw them in?" asked Harry.

"Yes," said his father, "but the tears started in her eyes, and she looked earnestly at her father, as though she wanted to know why she must do so hard a thing. Her father saw the pleading look, and said, 'Well, my dear, do as you please. But you know I never told you to do anything which I did not think would be good for you.'

"She looked at her father a few moments longer, and then, with a great effort, dashed them into the fire. 'Well,' said her father, 'there let them lie. You shall hear more about them another time. Say no more about them now.'

"Some days after, her father bought her a box full of larger beads and toys of the same kind. When he returned home, and opened it, and gave it to her, she fairly cried with delight. Her father said, 'Those, my child, are yours, because you believed me when I told you it would be better for you to throw those two or three paltry beads into the fire. Your doing that has brought you this treasure. But now, my dear, remember as long as you live what *faith* is. I did all this to teach you the meaning of *faith*. You threw your beads away when I bid you, because you had faith in me, that I never advised you but for your good. You believed what I said. Put the same confidence in God. Believe everything he says in his Word, whether you understand it or not. Have faith in him that he means your good.'

"Now, Harry, can you tell me what made the little girl throw her beads into the fire?"

"Because she believed her father would not have told her to do it, if it had not been best," said Harry.

"But, did she know *why* her father told her to do it?" said his father.

"No, I suppose not; for he did not tell her, and she could not have known without," said Harry.

"But how could she believe that her father knew what was best, when he asked her to burn her pretty beads, and did not tell her he would get her any more?"

"I suppose, because she knew he loved her, and knew more than she did," said Harry.

"And what was the feeling that made her trust and obey him, when she did not know his reason for telling her to burn her beads?"

"I suppose it was *faith*," said Harry.

"Yes," said his father; "and now, can you tell me why we should have *faith* in God?"

"Because he loves us and always knows what is for the best," said Harry.

"Yes," said his father, "and the more faith we have in God, or the more we *trust* him, which is the same thing, the happier we shall be."

Harry thought a few moments, and then said,

"When little Willie died and was buried in the ground, God made him die, didn't he?"

"Yes, Harry."

"Then was it best that he should die?"

"Certainly," said his father. "Don't you remember what the Bible says about sparrows?"

"It says 'One of them shall not fall to the ground without your Father,'" said Harry.

"Then, if God takes care of sparrows, will he not take care of little children?"

"I suppose so," said Harry. "And if he makes little children die, it is because he knows it is best, isn't it, father?"

"Yes, my child."

"Then, if we have faith in God, we shall believe that all he does and all he says is best; is that it?" said Harry.

"Yes," said his father. "And we shall *do as he bids us*, if we have faith in him."

"Just as the little girl put her beads in the fire, when her father told her to, though she did not know why he told her so," said Harry.

"Exactly so," said his father.

At this moment the door-bell rang, and a gentleman came in to see Harry's father on business. So he talked no more with Harry that night.

ELSIE.

THE ARCTIC OCEAN.

A weird and awful sea, its surges roll
In solitude, and unexplored expand
From age to age around the Arctic pole,
And beat with hollow roar a frezen land,
Whose adamantine crags behold no sail
Reel on that howling ocean to the northern gale.

No ancient capitals its shores adorn,
With domes and pinnacles glancing royal gold;
But on its wonderful, untrodden bourne
Rise battlements of ice, whose turrets, old
As the creation's dawn, for ever gleam
Like orient pearl beneath the North's auroral beam.

No treasures delved by slaves in cavern gloom
Lie buried underneath its hoary wave;
Its wildest tempests never knelled the doom
Of wretches sinking to a watery grave.
Resounds not there the combat's baleful trump,
Nor battle smoke enshrouds its midnight's starry pomp.

The same as when the choral stars sang forth
Their jubilee throughout th' eternal are,
Still heaves the desolate ocean of the North;
Still o'er its waters broods primeval dark,
Mysterious twilight throbbing with the chime
Of constellations ringing out the march of Time.

Perchance the hero of the British isle,
Much-wept, much sought for, slumbers on that coast,
His faithful comrades by his side; the while
For noble hearts that perished at their post
The dreary winds sweep o'er the angry surge,
And with a melancholy music chant their dirge.

Aye, what a sepulcher for hero's head!
The stars, undying links, light up his tomb,
Majestic bergs, like angels, watch the dead,
And ever upwards through the polar gloom
Most solemn and sublime the wild wind rolls
The grand cathedral hymn for the departed souls.

S. G. W. B.

"INSTANT IN SEASON, OUT OF SEASON."

A ring of the door-bell startled me in my study, and the servant announced that a poor woman desired to see the minister without delay. I hastened to meet her, and a single glance at her face told me that her errand must be one of sadness. "Oh, *sir*," she sobbed, "husband is dying, the doctor have given him up, and he wants to see you." And away she hurried down the steps and up the street to carry some medicine to the poor sufferer. I followed immediately, hardly letting her form, as it swiftly passed the houses and around the corners, get out of my sight. It was a humble tenant-house, with doors that hardly hung on their hinges, and windows that rattled dolefully in the harsh winter winds. No carpet on the floors, and a circle of friends huddling round the cooking-stove and venting their grief in piteous wails. In a small chamber, hardly large enough for a bed and two chairs, lay the sick man, buried in a confused heap of soiled blankets, sheets, and coverlids. Comfortless! Comfortless! Oh, *if* poor people miss a clean white sheet, and the niceness, the neatness, and the quiet decorum of that dying chamber on the avenue, how they must suffer when they sicken and die. But they do not miss these things so much as we sometimes think; and I tried to solace myself with this thought as I smoothed down the pillow of the dying man.

There was not much time to spare; the harsh rattle in his chest, and the wan eye and the almost pulseless wrist warned me to be on the alert with my mission. And so without preliminaries, (the poor can be pointed to Jesus without apologies and the formalities of etiquette) I told him of the Savior, of the dying thief, the jailer at Philippi, and all the myriads of the blood-cleansed ones on high. "And the almighty Savior will hear you and save you," I said, "if you will ask him. *Ask and ye shall receive, seek and ye shall find, knock and it shall be opened unto you.* These are the words of Jesus. *Can you not pray, sir?*" I waited for an answer, and again repeated the question, "Can you not pray?" At length he replied, "I was almost a mind to pray, sir, six months ago, when I heard you preach to sinners about going to Jesus; *I was almost a mind to pray then, but I thought I was too wicked.*"

It was a reproof not intended, but it sped with barbed point and double edge to my conscience. For years the man had been a habitual drunkard and a neglecter of the sanctuary, but within the year past had begun to mend his ways, and for six months had been a constant attendant on my ministry. Often had I seen his gray head above the rest of the congregation, and when services were closed had pressed my way down the aisle, hoping to get a personal interview before he had got out of the churchyard. But I never succeeded. Over and over again I said to myself, "I must search him out and talk with him; he *must* be seen." But many engagements deferred it, till I was summoned to his dying bed. I believe the Spirit of grace had moved upon his heart in spite of my procrastination, and that he went from that bed of rags to Abraham's bosom. But the admonition, the reproof, I shall never forget. If this falls under the eye of any one, minister or layman, who watches for souls, shall it not carry a wholesome lesson? *Never* disobey a prompting, however faint, to point a sinner to Jesus. If you inwardly say, "I must go and see that friend and talk to him about his soul," *then go*, drop your business, leave your tools lying on the bench, your ledger open on the desk, your sermon for next Sunday half written, if need be, and run to him saying, "Come to Jesus,"—and a hundred chances to one the Spirit will have gone ahead of you, and you may set a gem immortal in your celestial diadem. LEONARD.

Curiosity in a Dying Man.—It was a bright thought that of Smithson, the founder of the Smithsonian Institution, when he was dying of an unknown complaint. Smithson had had five doctors, and they had been unable to discover what his disease was. At length they told the patient that he must die. Calling them all around him he said: "My friends, after I die, make a post-mortem examination and find out what ails me; for, really, I have heard such long and learned discussions on the subject, that I am dying to know what the disease is myself."

Prosperity gathers smiles; while adversity scatters them.

THE CHILD ANGEL.

The Poem which here follows was sent anonymously to a bereaved mother. Whether it has ever appeared in print before, we cannot tell. Whether it has or not, we presume we are committing no impropriety in giving it to our readers; and if any of them know to whom it belongs, we will be glad to credit no sweet and heavenly a strain to its autnor. It reminds us of a fact, a real mother's dream, related to us on the best authority some time ago. A venerable clergyman of Massachusetts had a grandson living in his family, a lovely boy of twelve or fourteen summers. The parents lived three thousand miles away. Consumption stole upon the frail boy, and he died. Some time passed, during which the mother, in a foreign land, cherished fondly the memory of her child, for he was a good boy, and everybody that knew him loved him. One morning, on rising, the bereaved mother said to her family, "Grandfather is dead!"

"Why, mother! how can you know that, three thousand miles off?"

"My lost boy came into my dream, bright and blooming as life, last night, and said, 'Grandfather is come; oh, how glad we are to welcome him!'"

"Only a dream," said her husband; "do not mind it."

"But I *know* it is true, and the next letters will tell you so."

It took the letters a month to cross the Atlantic; but when they came, they announced that grandfather died at just the hour when his welcome was announced.

"A coincidence!" says the reader. Undoubtedly. A great many things *coincide* in the Divine Providence.—*Rel. Mag.*

The Mother's Dream.

"And I will give him the morning star."—Rev. ii. 28.

Methought once more to my wistful eye
My beautiful boy had come;
My sorrow was gone, my cheek was dry,
And gladness around my home.

I saw the form of my dear lost child:
All kindled with life he came;
And he spake in his own sweet voice, and smiled,
As boon as I called his name.

The garb he wore looked heavenly white
As the feathery snow comes down:
And warm, as it shone in the softened light
That fell from his dazzling crown.

His eye was bright with a joy serene,
His cheek with a deathless bloom,
That only the eye of my soul hath seen,
When looking beyond the tomb.

The odor of flowers from the thornless land,
Where we deem that our blest ones are,
Seemed borne in his skirts; and his soft right hand
Was holding a radiant star.

His feet, unshod, looked tender and fair,
As the lily's opening bell,
Half veiled in a cloud of glory, as there
Around him in folds it fell.

I asked him how he was clothed anew,—
Who circled his head with light,—
And whence he returned to meet my view,
So calm and heavenly bright.

I asked him where he had been so long,
Away from his mother's care,—
Again to sing me his infant song,
And to kneel by my side in prayer.

He said, "Sweet mother, the song I sing
Is not for an earthly ear:
I touch the harp with a golden string
For the hosts of heaven to hear.

"It was but a gently fleeting breath,
That severed thy child from thee!
The fearful shadow, in time, called Death,
Hath ministered life to me.

"My voice in an angel choir I lift,
And high are the notes we raise;
I hold the sign of a priceless gift,
And the Giver, who hath our praise.

"'The bright and the morning star' is he,
Who bringeth eternal day;
And, mother, he giveth himself to thee,
To lighten thine earthly way.

"The race is short to a peaceful goal,
And He is never afar,
Who saith of the wise, untiring soul,
'I will give him the morning star.'

"Thy measure of care for me was filled,
And pure to its crystal top;
For Faith, with a steady eye, distilled
And numbered every drop.

"While thou wast teaching my lips to move,
And my heart to rise in prayer,
I learned the way to a world above:
The home of thy child is there!

"The secret prayers thou didst make for me,
Which only thy God hath known,
Arose, like sweet incense, holy and free,
And gathered around his throne.

"My robe was filled with the perfume sweet,
To shed upon this world's air,
As I joyful knelt, at my Savior's feet,
For the glorious crown I wear.

"In that bright, blissful world of ours,
The waters of life I drink:
Behold my feet, as they've pressed the flowers
That grow by the fountain's brink!

"No thorn is hidden to wound me there:
There's nothing of chill or blight,
Or sighing to blend with the balmy air,—
No sorrow,—no pain,—no night!"

"No *parting*?" I asked, in a burst of joy:
And the lovely illusion broke;
My rapture had banished my beautiful boy,—
To a shadowy void I spoke!

But, oh! that star of the morn still gleams,
With light to direct my feet,
Where, when I have done with my earthly dreams,
The mother and child may meet.

MENTAL LABOR.

The injurious effects of mental labor are, in a great measure, owing to extensive forcing in early youth; to sudden or misdirected study; to the co-operation of depressing emotions or passions; to the neglect of the ordinary rules of hygiene; to the neglect of the hints of the body; or to the presence of the seeds of disease, degeneration, and decay in the system. The man of healthy phlegmatic or choleric temperament is less likely to be injured by application than one of sanguine or melancholic type; yet these latter, with allowance for the original constitution, may be capable of vast efforts. The extended and deep culture of the mind exerts a directly conservative influence upon the body. Fellow-laborer! one word to you. Fear not to do manfully the work for which your gifts qualify you, but do it as one who must give an account of both soul and body. Work, and work hard while it is day; the night cometh soon enough—do not hasten it. Use your faculties—use them to the utmost, but do not abuse them; make not the mortal to do the work of the immortal. The body has its claims—it is a good servant; treat it well, and it will do your work; it knows its own business; do not attempt to teach or force it; attend to its wants and requirements, listen kindly and patiently to all its hints, occasionally forestall its necessities by a little indulgence, and your consideration will be paid with interest. But task it, and pine it, and suffocate it—make it a slave instead of a servant; it may not complain much, but, like the weary camel in the desert, it will lie down and die.—*Journal of Physiology.*

Outside and Inside.—"Two things a master commits to his servant's care," saith one,—"the child and the child's clothes." It will be a poor excuse for the servant to say at his master's return:

"Sir, here are all the child's clothes, neat and clean, but the child is lost!"

Much so with the account that many will give to God of their souls and bodies at the great day.

Lord, here is my body; I was very grateful for it; I neglected nothing that belonged to its content and welfare; but for my soul, that is lost and cast away for ever, I took little care and thought about.—*Flavel.*

Greater than Solomon.—The black princes of Africa estimate their power and greatness by the number of wives they possess. His Majesty the King of Yarriba boasted—we believe it was to Capt. Clapperton—"that his wives, linked hand in hand, would reach entirely across his kingdom." On this principle he was a far greater man than Solomon, for the wives of the latter, including concubines and all, would not have reached a mile.

Foreign Miscellany.

Signs of the Times for the Church.—It is not yet quite two years since a pungent writer in *The Times* asked the question, Why could not Mr. Spurgeon be allowed the use of Westminster Abbey, or some such sacred edifice, for the preaching of the Gospel to those vast congregations which he was then addressing! His letters drew forth various answers, and a correspondence was continued for some days. The original correspondent twitted the clergy of the Church of England with their want of influence over the masses, and their inability, after all their high advantages of education and apostolical succession, to compete with the young Dissenting minister of Surrey Gardens.

The affair seemed to end in smoke, and we heard no more of it But somebody, somewhere, somehow, entertained the project of putting forward some of the most gifted and popular of the clergy to occupy some large building in an eligible situation. It might have been in the first instance a project suggested by jealousy; but good and zealous men, with better feelings and higher motives, embraced the idea, and opened Exeter Hall for Sabbath evening services for the working-classes. The decided success of this experiment suggested to some other good men the idea of opening Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's for the same purposes. Assemblies have now for many weeks been seen in these fine old ecclesiastical buildings, probably exceeding any which they have ever contained since their erection, except on rare and special occasions, when some great hero was to be entombed, or some grand national celebration to be witnessed. But the great and strange fact does not terminate here; for in other parts of the kingdom we hear that large buildings are opening their doors to the crowds who are willing to listen, not to discourses on the Athanasian or Nicene creed, but to earnest, plain, and affectionate statements of Gospel truth. Dissenting ministers, who indeed were the first to try the experiment, both in the metropolis and throughout the country, have felt the impulse, and cheerfully come forward to take their part in the arduous effort to bring the masses under the influence of the Gospel. The sight of the Bishop of London opening a place of worship for the poor in the neighborhood of Clare Market, and preaching a sermon on the floor of the room without the formalities of consecration, inviting the poor of the neighborhood to come and hear the Gospel freely preached to them, is a sign in the same direction, which will, no doubt, be followed by others equally promising. These are all *great facts*; but what is better still, they are glorious, and full of hope for the future. They augur well for our country, and inspire confidence in the ultimate spread of the Redeemer's cause in all the earth

Though we have not now amongst us Whitfield and Wesley, pouring forth those strains of earnest and melting eloquence which thrilled the hearts of thousands, and brought penitents in such numbers to cry out "What must I do to be saved?" yet we have many earnest, simple-minded, and apostolic men, sounding the silver trumpet of the Gospel in various places, and listened to by large and crowded audiences every Sabbath-day—men probably as well suited to the character of this age as Whitfield and Wesley were to theirs. What is all this to initiate? Surely something still better and greater is to grow out of these beginnings. Those who are writing to promote a revival, as well as those who are praying for it, and all who feel it to be needed to raise the weak and languishing Church to a state of healthy feeling and vigorous effort, may account these *signs of the times* presages of an approaching era, when the Kingdom of God shall come with power and great glory. They form the rainbow of hope at present encompassing the Church of Christ on earth, and pledging the day of its final triumph.

"Hope springs eternal in the human breast;"

but in none with such certainty of realization as in that of the Christian, whose reliance is on the oath and promise of God, who says that to him every knee shall bow, and every tongue confess.—*Lond. Pat.*

Reforms in Parliament.—The Ministerial Reform bill is now actually announced for the 28th of the present month. It must, therefore, be presumed that the Cabinet is agreed as to its contents, and the newspaper rumors respecting them are pretty well agreed also. It is to propose, we are told, a £10 franchise for counties, and £6 for boroughs. A few boroughs are to be disenfranchised, while to others of small population adjoining towns are to be added. No one who votes in boroughs to have a vote for counties also. There is to be a permissive ballot, and a sort of educational franchise will be introduced by giving votes to all graduates in Universities and members of learned professions. In fact, it is to be a measure which the present House of Commons may not be disinclined to pass at once, to avert the certainty of a more sweeping change if they let the question hang over.

Meanwhile, ministers have been laying in a stock of popularity by foraging in the inexhaustible field of Law Reform. There really is so much to do in this department that it furnishes each successive Ministry with ample means of establishing a certain credit with the country, which sometimes serves them in good stead when they get into difficulties. The Solicitor-General's bill for simplifying titles to landed estates, has taken away the breath of the lawyers, who say that it will also take away their bread, and at one fell swoop destroy the conveyancing business of the country; while every one else hails it with a glad surprise, only fearing lest it should be "too good to be true." But we dare say the ministry are quite in earnest in their intentions to carry a measure so in accordance with common sense. In their proposals for the amendment of the Bankruptcy Laws they have been outbidden by Lord John Russell, who, taking the matter up at the request of the late Social Science Congress, has set to work in earnest to produce a measure which shall remedy all the grievances of which mercantile men have so just a reason to complain in the working of these laws. He would obliterate the distinction between bankruptcy and insolvency; abolish very useless and expensive offices at present connected with the Bankruptcy Courts, largely reduce the per-centages, and make fraudulent proceedings, by a failing trader, matter of criminal prosecution.—*Pat.*

Church of England—A return has just been made of the gross and net income of all episcopal and capitular property within the metropolis for the year 1857. The see of London derives a net income within the metropolitan boundaries of £10,623; the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, £4,885; of Westminster, £18,176. The see of Canterbury derives £6,848 from London; and the Dean and Chapter of the same place, £4,141.—The Rev. A. M. Creery of Trinity College, Dublin, and until lately curate of Margaretting, near Ingatestone, Essex, preached in two Unitarian chapels, London, on Sunday last. Mr. Creery has been nine years a clergyman in the Church of England.—*The Record* says: "We believe that we are justified in stating that a formal application has been made to the Bishop of Chichester by a clergyman in the diocese of Oxford to issue a Commission, in accordance with the provisions of the Church Discipline Act, 3 and 4 Vict., cap 86, to examine into the charges brought against the Rector of Lavington."

A pamphlet is in the press entitled "The Testimony to Christian Union of Australia, France, and Germany in January, 1859." Edited by Sir Culling Eardley, Bart With a letter to Rev. Dr. M'Neile of Liverpool. (Nisbet.) It is made up of copies of documents showing a tendency to union among Christians in the parts of the world mentioned in the title. Mr. Binney and the Bishop of Australia figure prominently.

The Missionary Herald of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland must be an amusing publication, entertaining its readers with astonishing novelties and imaginative stories, besides the usual Missionary intelligence. In the January number we find the following sentence: "Congregationalism, a form of Church-government which has sprung up since the Reformation, appears to have had its day. At present it exhibits, almost everywhere, indications of decay."

The number of unpaid letters every year is about 2,500,000. Of these about 800,000 are valentines. Of these 800,000 valentines about 60,000 are rejected. The number of letters passing through the post-offices of the United Kingdom in a year amounted to 523,000,000, according to the last calculation.—*Times.*

Changes in the Indian Government.—Sir John Lawrence has been appointed the first Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjaub and its dependencies. His jurisdiction will extend over the Trans and Cis-Sutlej states and the Delhi territory. It is said that his health fails him, and that he will be obliged to take a trip to England. When the Governor-General leaves Allahabad, Mr. Edmonstone will become Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwestern Provinces, in which Oude will be included. The Chief Commissionership will then be abolished, and Mr. Montgomery will temporarily take Sir John Lawrence's place. The Chief-Commissionership of Oude will be filled, it is said, by Mr. Wingfield, Commissioner of Baraitch. The Residency of Indore will be vacated by the resignation, already gazetted, of Sir R. Hamilton. Envoys, commissioners, generals, judges,—everybody seems on the move, and the year will witness a greater change in Indian society than we see in most decades. Next year not one ruling man of 1857, save the Governor-General, will remain in India. Even the Supreme Council, which for ten years has been changed almost imperceptibly, is altering at last. Mr. Peacock has outstayed his time two years. Mr. Grant has received official intimation that he will succeed in May to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal. Mr. Montgomery's appointment leaves another seat open.

A colossal statue, in honor of the Immaculate Conception, is to be erected on the summit of the Tower del Miguelete, at Valencia, which is five hundred feet high.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Looking-Glasses,

PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES GILT MOLDINGS GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS, CORDS AND TASSELS, Etc. Etc.

Mirrors for Private Parlors, Hotels, and Steamboats, on hand and made to order.

Also, Window Cornices, English, French, and American Engravings, etc.,

at wholesale and retail.

JOHN S. WILLARD, Manufacturer, 220 Canal street, (bet. Broadway and Center St.,) formerly 440 Pearl street. 469-540

CHURCH CARPETS.—GEO. E. L. HYATT, 273 Canal and 31 Howard streets, six doors east of Broadway, N.Y., sole agent for selling AUBURN PRISON and AUBURN POWER-LOOM CARPETS, has manufactured and on sale a great variety of church Patterns, by the Piece, or in quantities to suit.

ALSO,

In the Retail Department, a large assortment of MEDALLIONS, VELVETS, TAPESTRIES, BRUSSELS, THREE-FLY, INGRAIN and VENETIAN CARPETS, Oil-Cloths, Rugs, Druggets, Mattings, Stair Rods, Mats, etc. All for sale at SMALL PROFITS. 532-544

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AND COLLECTING AGENT, Office, 167 Broadway, New York.

All business intrusted to his care will be promptly and faithfully executed.

REFERENCES.

Leonard W. Kipp, Esq., 55 Bleecker street.
N. D. Hebbes, Esq., 99 Murray street.
Matthias Clark, Esq., 525 Greenwich street.
Jacob Brower, Esq., 56 Wall street. 527-541*

THE SUBSCRIBERS MANUFACTURE THE celebrated Patent

Queen of Diamonds EXTENSION SKIRTS.

These Skirts are protected by three Patents, and are the best Skirts in market. For proof we refer to the leading retail dealers in all New England and Western cities. Price-list of twenty different numbers, both white and colored, sent on application. Address SHELTON & OSBORN SKIRT CO., 532tf Birmingham, Ct.

HUBBARD & BURGESS,

Jobbers of Books and Stationery, 135 and 137 William street, New York. J. M. HUBBARD, 533-541 WALTON BURGESS.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

FIFTY DOLLARS!

HAVING COMPLETED AND OCCUPIED OUR great Fire-Proof Manufactory—the most perfect machine shop in the world—we have signalized the event by producing a new FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, containing the latest improvements, at the very low price of

FIFTY DOLLARS!

This great reduction will leave the public without inducement or excuse for buying any of the inferior machines which infringe our patents. Competition will henceforth become impossible. A very large reduction has been made in the prices of all of

SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINES

for manufacturing purposes, which are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by sewing machines. We will take it for granted that all the world knows the fact, that Singer's Machines make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.

☞ Send for a copy of I. M. SINGER & CO.'S GAZETTE, which contains full information about prices, sizes, etc., of sewing machines, and *will be supplied gratis.*

I. M. SINGER & CO., 516-540 458 Broadway, New York.

PICTURES FOR GRECIAN AND ANTIQUE PAINTING,

Are published only by

J. E. TILTON & CO., 161 Washington street, Boston,

who forward them, post-paid, (with full and special directions how to paint) to any address. Send for a list and other information gratis.

Dealers and Teachers supplied. 529-11eow

WINDOW SHADES.

SPRING STYLES FOR 1859.

NEW PATTERNS, MADE BY OUR PATENTED PROCESS, and warranted to stand any climate. Wholesale or retail, at very reduced prices.

KELTY BROS. & LUM, No. 291 BROADWAY.

CURTAINS, LACE AND MUSLIN,

From Auction,

AT PRICES FROM $3 TO $20.

KELTY BROS. & LUM, 533-4teow No. 291 BROADWAY.

CABINET FURNITURE AND

Upholstery Establishment.

HENRY STONEY, 536 BROADWAY, INVITES the attention and inspection of persons about furnishing, to his large stock of first-class Furniture, consisting of Parlor, Boudoir, Library, and Dining-room in all variety of woods, and manufactured expressly of superior workmen for custom sale and warranted to stand the test of furnace heat.

Drawings executed to suit the most fastidious in architecture. Branch store, 84 Sixth avenue. All the varieties of Cottage, plain and substantial, at very moderate prices. 514-537tf

Keep Your Feet Dry

AND PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH.—A. BROWER'S Patent Waterproof Composition for Leather, makes Boots, Shoes, and all Leather perfectly impervious to Water by one application, if the directions are strictly adhered to, and to keep so until the leather is worn through. The Composition softens, makes the leather pliable, thereby prevents cracking, and will polish with blacking even better than before the application. Agents wanted to sell the Composition in the city and country. For sale wholesale and retail by

A. BROWER & CO., No. 4 Reade street, between Broadway and Center. N. B.—None genuine unless signed A. BROWER. 534-541X

ROUND HILL WATER-CURE AND HOTEL, Northampton, Mass.

H. HALSTED, M.D., Physician and Proprietor.

Families and others desiring the first choice of rooms for the summer—those commanding the finest views of that far-known, unequaled landscape which the house and grounds overlook—will do well to apply immediately. No place within six hours of New York offers such attractions; with good table, prompt attentions, and home comforts. Invalids will not only save money but time by entering at once. Improvement in diseases of Women, for the cure of which Dr. Halsted is so celebrated, in spinal complaints, and in fact in most chronic diseases, is far more rapid in the cool months. Circulars sent gratis. Treatise on Hydropathy, 25 cents. 534-546

Brooks' Cabinet Warehouse,

127 *Fulton st., cor. Sands st., Brooklyn.*

TASTE, COMFORT, AND DURABILITY.

These three requisites may be found in the Furniture manufactured at this establishment.

The subscriber's stock consists of

Parlor, Dining-room, Library, and Bedroom Furniture.

in Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, and Oak, and of every variety of style, both plain and fancy, modern and antique.

Buyers from any part of the country are informed that particular attention is paid to boxing and shipping.

Curtain Department.

Owing to our facilities for importing goods direct from Paris we are prepared to furnish Curtains and Curtain Materials of all descriptions, including Lace, Muslin, Brocatelle, Delaine, Reps, etc., at prices as low as any house in New York.

Pure Hair Mattresses, Spring Under-Beds, etc. etc. Goods delivered in New York free of charge. 524-557 T. BROOKS.

PATENT ALARM WHISTLES AND SPEAKing-Pipes manufactured for the Trade, and fitted up on the most approved plan—prompt and cheap, by WM. OSTRANDER, 532-546 No. 57 Ann street, N. Y.

CHURNING IN 3 MINUTES. CHURNING IN 3 MINUTES. CHURNING IN 3 MINUTES.

LAPHAM & WILSON'S AIR-PUMP CHURN makes 5 per cent. more butter than any churn used—makes better butter than the common process—owing to the fact that by this churn butter can be made at the required temperature (between 55° and 60° Fah.) necessary to produce the best quality.

By using this churn, butter can be produced from cream in from

TWO TO THREE MINUTES;

From the cream and milk, when sour and mixed together, in

FOUR MINUTES;

And from sweet milk, from

FIVE TO TEN MINUTES.

Price from $6 to $10. Rights for sale. Orders by MAIL STRICTLY ATTENDED TO, and sent to any part of the country. Send for Circulars. Address R. P. WILSON & CO., 37 Park Row, 532tf New York city.

COMMERCIAL AGENTS WANTED—Able and honest men from New England or New York. A. W. HARRISON, Philadelphia. 532-544

EXPERIENCE THE BEST TEST!

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S

GENUINE COD-LIVER OIL

has been proved by twelve years' experience the best remedy for CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, etc., and is recommended by the most eminent Physicians.

CAUTION.—Beware of preparations pretending to possess the properties of the Oil in concentrated form, as many of them are worse than useless. The PURE OIL has been found to act better and have more speedy effect than any jelly or other preparation of it. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, 165, 273, 511, and 736 Broadway.

CHAPPED HANDS, CHAPPED LIPS, ETC. CERTAIN CURE.

HEGEMAN & Co.'s CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE, CHEAP, SAFE, AND AGREEABLE.

HEGEMAN & Co., Nos. 165, 273, 511, and 736 Broadway. 528-540L

FURNITURE, RICH AND MEDIUM CLASS.

E. W. HUTCHINGS, 475 Broadway, up stairs, (Between Broome and Grande streets) New York.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND elegant styles for the Parlor, Library, Dining-room, and Chamber, of Rosewood, Walnut, Oak, and Mahogany in the city. Prices lower than any other manufactory in the United States, for the same class of goods.

A full assortment of every description of Furniture always on hand, or made to order, under his personal superintendence.

E. W. H. is now prepared to execute orders, from new and elegant designs, for ornamental wood-mantels and fire-places, with mirrors, frames, and other work connected with such styles of furnishing, designs of which can be seen at his Ware-rooms, as above. 533-545

FOR THE CURE OF BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, COLDS.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

COUGHS.

Coughs.—The administration of medicinal preparations in the form of a *Lozenge*, is of all modes the most eligible and convenient, more especially as regards a Cough Remedy. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" or Cough Lozenges allay Irritation which Induces Coughing, having a *direct* influence to the affected parts.

COLDS.

Colds.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," containing demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary Irritation.

ASTHMA.

Asthma or Phthisis.—A spasmodic affection of the Bronchial Tubes, which are covered with a dry tenacious phlegm—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" will in some cases give immediate relief. If of long standing, persevere with them—they will alleviate in time.

"*An old lady friend having tried many remedies for Asthma with no benefit, found great relief from the Troches.*"—Rev. D. Lewis, Frankfort, Ill.

CATARRH.

Catarrh.—A form of Chronic Throat Disease, consisting in inflammation, which begins behind and a little above the palate, and extends up into the nose. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" have proved very efficacious in this troublesome complaint. No sufferer from Catarrh should be without them.

INFLUENZA.

Influenza.—The great and sudden changes of our climate are fruitful sources of *Pulmonary and Bronchial affections.* Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stage of disease, resources should at once be had to "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" or Lozenges, let the Influenza, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off.

BRONCHITIS.

Bronchitis, *Clergyman's Sore-Throat*.—A Chronic Inflammation of the small Mucous Glands connected with the Membranes which line the Throat and Windpipe; the approach of which is often so insidious as scarcely to attract notice—an increase of Mucus, and a sense of weariseomeness and loss of power in the Throat, after public speaking or singing. It arises from cold or any unusual exertion of the voice. These insipient symptoms are allayed by using Brown's Bronchial Troches, which, if neglected, an entire loss of voice is often experienced.

HOARSENESS.

Hoarseness and Sore Throat.—This unpleasant and painful result of "*Catching Cold*," or unusual exertion of the vocal organs, may at any time be removed by allowing one or two of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Cough Lozenges, to dissolve slowly in the mouth. Hence, Singers and Public Speakers will find them of peculiar advantage.

"We have found them of great service in allaying Bronchial Irritation, and in subduing Hoarseness."—Original from Free Press. "We send no free Medical Testimonials."—Rev. Daniel Wise, late editor of *Zion's Herald.*

WHOOPING-COUGH.

Whooping Cough.—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Cough Lozenges, are efficacious with children in allaying this disorder, Hoarseness or other affections of the Chest, having a soothing influence, assisting expectoration, and preventing an accumulation of phlegm, which often causes a sense of suffocation so common with this cough.

CONSUMPTION.

In Consumption Brown's Bronchial Troches will afford great relief. They promote Expectoration, and allay the hacking Cough. For Asthmatic, Consumptive, and Chronic Coughs, which are more or less troublesome at night, great relief will be experienced by taking at bedtime one or two of the Troches, which will insure ease and comfortable rest.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" contain ingredients acting specifically on the organs of the voice; they have an extraordinary efficacy in all affections of the Throat and Larynx, restoring their healthy tone when relaxed, either from cold or overexertion of the voice, and produce a clear and distinct enunciation.

Containing nothing that can injure the system, they can be taken as freely as requisite for clearing and strengthening the voice.

"*Pre-eminently the first and best*"
REV. HENRY

The Independent,

A weekly journal, printed on a double sheet of imperial size, and published in the City of New York. It is a religious, moral, and literary newspaper, embracing within its columns a wide range of reading of current interest and intrinsic value, adapted to the tastes of cultivated and thoughtful persons, and filling a distinctive and eminent place in the ranks of American journalism.

Among the attractive features of *The Independent* for the present year, by which its columns will be greatly enriched for general reading, will be special contributions from

HENRY WARD BEECHER,
JOHN G WHITTIER,
MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,
REV. DR. GEORGE B. CHEEVER,

The Editorial Department of the paper will keep pace with all public questions and movements, and will strive to lead, instead of merely to follow, the public opinion of the times.

Every number of *The Independent* will contain a complete weekly history of affairs, both Foreign and Domestic, Secular and Religious, together with the latest intelligence from all Religious Denominations,—such as Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Congregational, Reformed Dutch, Unitarian, Universalist, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic.

Among the special departments is a *Commercial and Financial Article*, prepared with great care every week; an interesting page of Family Reading, with a column of Stories for Children; a weekly digest of Foreign Miscellany; the latest intelligence in Art, Literature, and Science; Correspondence from all sections of the United States, and from England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, the Holy Land, India, Southern Africa, the Sandwich Islands, and various parts of South America.

The Independent is controlled by no party, either in Church or State, and is free to discuss every public question involving the morals of the community and the progress of civilization and Christianity throughout the country.

TERMS—$2 a year (*in every case*) by mail; $2 50 by carrier—payable always *in advance*.

Specimen Numbers sent gratis.

Single Copies six cents.

Subscribers, New and Old, will please remit at our risk direct to the Publisher. When paying to an Agent, be careful to see his certificate of authority signed "J. H. RICHARDS, Publisher."

ADVERTISEMENTS—Twenty cents per line, each insertion, with a discount on large bills.

Address PUBLISHER OF THE INDEPENDENT,
No. 22 Beekman street, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ALL PAPERS are forwarded until an explicit order for discontinuance, and payment of all arrearages, is received, as is required by law in such cases.

CASH IN ADVANCE will be required with each name sent.

Price the same to *Clergymen* as to Laymen.

RECEIPTS for money remitted will be sent when requested, either in a letter when a *stamp* is received; otherwise attached to the wrapper of the first or second number of the paper thereafter sent.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.—It is *useless* for Subscribers to write to us on business unless they give the name of their POST-OFFICE and STATE.

POSTAGE.—The annual postage on *The Independent*, sent by mail, is 26 cents.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—A limited number will be taken at TWENTY CENTS PER LINE OF NONPARIEL FOR EACH INSERTION, calculated at the rate of twelve lines to the inch for the space occupied. No advertisement inserted for less than fifty cents. Business Notices will be charged twenty-five cents a line for each insertion. Items, thirty cents. A liberal discount to those who advertise largely.

ONE FREE LIST.—We send no free papers except to a few Theological Seminaries.

EXCHANGES.—We will exchange for *one year* with any paper, on the receipt of one dollar. With such as have a good circulation we will exchange if they will insert our advertisement two or three times, and notice the same editorially; such an arrangement, however, must be agreed upon beforehand.

MR. SAMUEL A. STAATS is now traveling through the Western states as an agent for *The Independent* direct from this office

NEW BOOKS.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED.

THE MOTHER'S MISSION.

This sterling production by the author of the "*Object of Life*," is neither a series of discourses nor yet an essay on a hackneyed theme, but an earnest, high-toned, and deeply interesting narrative work, revealing the household and home differences between two families—the one conducted on the basis of *fashion*, the other that of a living Christianity. In this age of extravagance, when the "children rule," and home is only known in *name*, nothing could be more opportune than this volume.

It is printed and bound in beautiful style, and has six charming illustrations.

Price 75 Cents.

HENRY HOYT,
No. 9 Cornhill.
For sale by RANDOLPH. 536-537

SEVENTH THOUSAND
OF THE
Higher Christian Life,
JUST PUBLISHED.

If an extraordinary and *steadily increasing sale*—the unanimous voice of the press, and the testimony of a "cloud of witnesses" whose spiritual life has been quickened by its perusal, be any criterion of its value, then does

THE HIGHER CHRISTIAN LIFE

stand pre-eminently in the foremost rank of Christianizing influences in our midst. No Christian can read this work without receiving an essential impulse in the heavenward direction. His views as a DISCIPLE will be broader and more expansive—his aims infinitely higher and more comprehensive, while his heart will be made more tender, loving, and child-like than before he sat down to its perusal.

Sent pre-paid to any part of the country on receipt of the price, $1.

HENRY HOYT,
No. 9 Cornhill, Boston.
For sale by RANDOLPH. 536-539

IN PREPARATION!

The undersigned has in an advanced stage of preparation for the press,

Pallesy, the Huguenot Potter, with 25 illustrations;

Capt. Russel's Watch-Word—6 illustrations;

Grace O'Gara; or, How to be Happy—fully illustrated;

Hemlock Ridge; or, Only Dan White's Son—illustrated;

Robert Walton; or, The Great Idea and What Came of It—illustrated;

Antoinette—By the author of "Opposite the Jail"—illustrated;

Rose Cottage—A Beautiful Juvenile—illustrated;

My Poetry Book—with 27 illustrations;

The New Explanatory Question-Book—With Analytical and Expository Notes.

RECENTLY ISSUED:

Opposite the Jail—By Mrs. Mary A. Dennison—illustrated;

The Mother's Mission—Richly illustrated;

Sophie De Brentz; or, The Sword of Truth—illustrated;

The Young Hop-Pickers—By the author of "Joe Carlon;"

Songs for the Sabbath-School and Vestry—The best work of the kind extant;

A Standard Question Book on the Prophecies of Isaiah.

HENRY HOYT,
No. 9 Cornhill, Boston.
For sale by SHELDON & CO. and RANDOLPH. 534-537

Six Years

IN

NORTHERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA!!

Travels and Discoveries in North and Central Africa;

Being a Journal of an Expedition undertaken under the auspices of H. B. M.'s Government, in the years 1849-1855.

By HENRY BARTH, PH D, D C L,
Fellow of the Royal Geographical and Asiatic Societies, etc, etc.

Price, $1 25.

THIS GREAT WORK WE HAVE JUST PUBlished from the English Edition, uniform with our Edition of Livingstone's Travels in Africa, with a Map of Africa, giving the routes of Dr. Livingstone and Dr. Barth, making it, altogether, one of the most interesting and valuable books ever published. We want Agents and Canvassers to sell this work, with other popular and saleable works, in all parts of the United States.

J. W. BRADLEY, Publisher,
48 North Fourth street, Philadelphia.

N B.—Specimen copies sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of the price, $1 25. 534tf

EACH WEEKLY NUMBER OF
THE LIVING AGE
Contains a fine steel Portrait, with Memoir, of some literary or scientific character, thus forming a
GALLERY OF ILLUSTRIOUS PORTRAITS.
LETTER FROM HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"I say without hesitation that, if I could have but one magazine among all that are published or republished in our country, I should select LITTELL'S

LIVING AGE.

It contrives to touch the golden medium between light and solid articles—between mere instruction and mere entertainment; and a great deal of knowledge may be gathered up from it, such as every one ought to possess."

DELISSER & PROCTER, No. 508 Broadway.

Terms $6 per annum. Sent pre-paid to any address. Subscriptions taken for a less period if required. Single numbers 12c. Special terms to clergymen, clubs, etc. 535-538

THE BOOK FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOL AND HOME LIBRARIES.

FROM POOR-HOUSE TO PULPIT;
Or, The Triumphs of John Kitto, D.D.
By WM. M. THAYER,
Author of "Poor Boy and Merchant Prince," "Poor Girl and True Woman," etc.

THOUGH DEAF AND A PAUPER, JOHN KITTO became a remarkable man and a distinguished scholar. His book is a history of his struggles and triumphs.
Published by E. O. LIBBY & CO.,
527-540 115 Washington st., Boston.

The New York Tribune,
1859.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, now more than seventeen years old, which was the first journal in the world that appeared regularly on an imperial eight-page sheet at so low a price as two cents, and which has attained the unparalleled aggregate of more than 200,000 subscriptions, respectfully solicits its share of the patronage which the Metropolitan Press is henceforth to receive. It asks especially the patronage and active favor of REPUBLICANS—of those who hate all forms of oppression, and desire that every national being shall be free to employ his faculties in such innocent manner as he shall deem best—of those who would extend Liberty and limit Slavery; but it further appeals likewise to all who look and labor for the return of National thrift, plenty, prosperity, through the Protection of American Industry by wisely discriminating duties on Imports—all who favor National Progress through internal development and melioration rather than by external aggression and extension—all who would rather have the National resources devoted to the construction of a railroad to the Pacific than to the purchase or conquest of Mexico, Nicaragua, or Cuba—all who would retrench radically our present inordinate Federal expenditures by abolishing or immensely reducing the Army and Navy, and expending the money thus saved on works of beneficence which will endure to bless our children—all who profoundly realize that "RIGHTEOUSNESS exalteth a nation," and that no real advantage can ever accrue to any person or community from acquisitions or successes achieved by means which contravene the laws of Eternal Right. The free allotment of limited portions of the Public Lands to Actual Settlers thereon, and every hopeful plan intended to diminish the sum of human misery from dearth of employment or inadequate recompense—every scheme especially that seems to help the unfortunate by enabling and teaching them to help themselves—must command our earnest sympathy and co-operation.

During the past year, THE TRIBUNE has provided itself with a new and faster Press, at a cost of $30,000, merely that some of our subscribers may receive their papers a mail earlier than they otherwise might do. With correspondents at the most important points throughout the civilized world, and a staff of writers chosen from among the best in the country, we believe that even those who dislike the politics of our sheet concede to it frankness in avowing its convictions and ability in maintaining them. We appeal, then, to those who believe that an increased circulation of THE TRIBUNE would conduce to the political, intellectual, and moral well-being of the Republic, to aid us in effecting such increase. As we employ no traveling solicitors of subscriptions, we ask our present patrons in every locality to speak to their neighbors and friends in our behalf; we shall gladly receive from any friend lists of those who would receive and read a specimen copy of one of our editions, and shall be particularly grateful to those who may send us such names from post offices at which we have now no subscribers. Whatever additions may be thus made to our circulation shall be paralelled by increased efforts and expenditures to make our issues more valuable and useful than they have hitherto been.

The N. Y. Daily Tribune.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE is printed on a large imperial sheet, and published every morning and evening, (Sundays excepted) and mailed to subscribers for $6 per annum in advance; $3 for six months.

United States postage, $1 56 per annum, must be pre-paid on papers sent to Canada.

The Semi-Weekly Tribune.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is published every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and contains all the Editorials of the Daily with the Cattle, Horse, and general Markets reliably reported expressly for THE TRIBUNE; Foreign and Domestic Correspondence, etc. etc. We shall, as heretofore, make THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE a Literary, as well as a Political and News paper, and we are determined that it shall remain in the front rank of family papers.

TERMS:

One Copy, one year.....$3 | Five Copies, one year....$11 25
Two Copies, one year,.. 5 | Ten Copies, *to one address* 20 00
United States postage, 52 cents per annum, must be pre-paid on papers sent to Canada.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is sent to Clergymen at $2 per annum.

The N. Y. Weekly Tribune.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE, a large eight-page paper for the country, is published every Saturday, and contains Editorials on the important topics of the times, the news of the week, interesting correspondence from all parts of the world, the New York Cattle, Horse, and Produce Markets, interesting and reliable Political, Mechanical, and Agricultural articles, etc, etc.

We shall, during this year, as hitherto, constantly labor to improve the quality of the instructive entertainment afforded by THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, which, we intend, shall continue to be the best Family Weekly Newspaper published in the World. We consider the Cattle Market Reports alone richly worth to cattle-raisers a year's subscription price.

TERMS:

One Copy, one year.....$2 | Five Copies, one year.....$8
Three Copies, one year.... 5 | Ten Copies, one year.....15
Twenty Copies, *to one address*, at the rate of $1 per an'm.....20
Twenty Copies, *to address of each subscriber*,..... 24
and any larger number at the rate of $1 20 each.

United States postage, 26 cents per annum, must be prepaid on papers sent to Canada.

Any person sending us a Club of Twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy. We continue to send the WEEKLY TRIBUNE to clergymen for $1.

Subscriptions may commence at any time. Terms always cash in advance. All letters to be addressed to

HORACE GREELEY & Co., Tribune Buildings,
Nassau st, New York.

We employ no traveling agents. All that is necessary for you to do in order to become a subscriber to THE TRIBUNE is to inclose the Money to us, and forward it through the Post-Office. Friends who cherish the principles we advocate, and who desire to have full and reliable intelligence from all parts of the world will act as our agents in getting up clubs and forwarding subscriptions.

When you order THE TRIBUNE, be careful to give the name of the Post-Office, County, and State to which you wish the paper sent. And when you change your residence, and desire your paper changed accordingly, state the name of both Post-Offices—that where you have been receiving it, and that where to you wish it sent in future.

When convenient, send a draft or check, made payable to our order, in preference to sending bills, as it will preclude the possibility of the loss of money by mail. Notes or bills, however, may be sent at our risk, when you preserve a description of the bills, and take a Postmaster's receipt to show that the money has been mailed. 537tf

SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS,

OUR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE, CONTAINing all the Standard and desirable Books of the day, with UNEQUALED INDUCEMENTS to book-buyers. New Publications received soon as issued, and furnished at the LOWEST PRICES.

AGENTS WANTED. SEND FOR A CATALOGUE,

Examine our TERMS, and judge for yourselves. MAILED FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

EVANS & CO.,
533-542 677 Broadway, New York City.

THE CHILD'S ANTI-SLAVERY BOOK—IS the title of a new Sunday-school book, just issued by CARLTON & PORTER, 200 Mulberry street, New York. It contains TEN illustrations, and is a speaking volume. Will the publishers be sustained in publishing such works? 536-537

BEETHOVEN'S SONATAS.—COMPLETE IN two large quarto volumes, printed from engraved plates, and pronounced the most elegant specimen of music typography ever executed. Bound in cloth, embossed and lettered. Price, $10 Published by OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. 537

OLD SOUTH CHAPEL
PRAYER-MEETING;
ITS ORIGIN AND HISTORY,
WITH
INTERESTING NARRATIVES, AND INSTANCES OF REMARKABLE CONVERSIONS IN ANSWER TO PRAYER.
WILL BE ISSUED IN A FEW DAYS.

225 pages. 18mo, cloth. Price 50 cents.

This work will be one of the most desirable of this class ever published.

It is issued at this low price to render it available to all. Arrangements may be made with the publishers for quantities for Sunday-schools and Bible-classes.

Also Nearly Ready,

CATHARINE;

By the Author of "Agnes and the Little Key," etc.

The reception of "Agnes"—of several editions in this country and in Europe—renders it probable that this book will meet with great success. It is to be published in England at the same time as in this country. It will be the same size and price as "Agnes." Fine paper, cloth, 75 cents.

New editions by the same Author of
AGNES AND THE LITTLE KEY; or, Bereaved Parents Comforted. Cloth, 75 cents.
BERTHA AND HER BAPTISM. Cloth, 85 cents.
COMMUNION SABBATH. Cloth, $1 00.
FRIENDS OF CHRIST. Cloth, $1 00.
CHRIST A FRIEND. Cloth, $1 00.

To be published in a few days, for Sunday-school libraries,

MOTHERS OF THE BIBLE.

By Mrs Ashton, with an introduction by Rev. A. L. Stone.
335 pages. 16mo. 63 cents.

J. E. TILTON & CO.,
537-538 Publishers, Boston.

NOVELLO'S CENTENARY EDITION
OF THE
ORATORIOS.

Handel's Messiah.....		$ 75
"	Bound.....	1 38
All the Choruses (in score).....		50
Haydn's Creation.....		75
"	Bound.....	1 38
All the Choruses (in score).....		50
Mendelssohn's St. Paul.....		75
"	Bound.....	1 38

All the oratorios of Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Spohr, Mendelssohn, Romberg, etc., published in same style, at similar prices. Catalogues gratis at

WEBB & ALLEN'S,
534tf 1 Clinton Hall, Astor place, New York.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.
BY
A. J. DOWNING and H. W. SARGENT.

This elegant work on PRACTICAL LANDSCAPE GARDENING comprises A. J. DOWNING'S Great Work, and a new and valuable Treatise by

HENRY WINTHROP SARGENT,

giving the progress of Rural Art in the United States to the present time; descriptions of AMERICAN PLACES,

PRIVATE RESIDENCES,
CENTRAL PARK, N. Y., ELLWELLYN PARK, N. J.,
with a full account of the newer
DECIDUOUS and EVERGREEN TREES and SHRUBS.

Presenting also, in a tabular view, the experience of cultivators in different parts of the Union, with the hardy and half-hardy Evergreens.

The Illustrations consist of
SEVEN SUPERB STEEL-PLATE ENGRAVINGS,
besides numerous engravings, on wood and stone, of the best
AMERICAN RESIDENCES AND PARKS,
with portraits of many new or remarkable Trees and Shrubs.

Price $3 50.

Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price.

A. O. MOORE & CO.,
Agricultural Book Publishers,
537-3teow 140 Fulton st., New York.

NOW READY.

PALISSY,
THE HUGUENOT POTTER.

History is a marvelous preacher, and life-experiences in the fires of persecution reveal character, and tell us of what sort it is as prosperity cannot.

PALISSY was one of the nobility of nature, and though born in the lap of poverty, his comprehensive mind, unwavering persistence in the cause of right, and stout moral courage in an age when to profess Christianity was to bare the neck to the ax, have secured him a high place in the annals of history. This work has to do with facts, and facts alone, and is destined to a wide sale and still wider influence. Beautifully executed illustrations enhance the value of almost any work—PALISSY has eighteen exceedingly choice and finely executed ones, giving the book a gem-like appearance.

12mo.....Price 75 cents.

HENRY HOYT,
No. 9 Cornhill, Boston. 536-537

Rare Foreign Books
FOR LIBRARIES.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED from Europe, and is now opening, a very large assortment of Foreign Books, both new and old, many of which are scarce and valuable,—and offers them for sale, at very low prices, for cash.

The lowest cash prices are marked on the first volume of each set, thus enabling visitors to examine the stock, without the annoyance of pricing every book.

This stock embraces Books in all languages, and every department of literature, and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine the same.

Priced catalogues of our books will be sent to any address, gratis, on application to T. W. REEVE,
Importer of Books, 138 Fulton st., upstairs,
537-538 between Nassau st. and Broadway, New York City.

NEW BOOKS FOR SABBATH-SCHOOL LIBRARIES, at 25 cents each.

Two Paths. By A. L. O. E.
Story of a Needle. " "
Walter Binning. " "
Wings and Strings. " "
True Heroism " "
Truth is always Best.
A Light for the Line. By Miss Marsh.
Now. By Newman Hall.
Child's Book of Divinity. By Macduf.
Victory Won. By Miss Marsh.

AT THIRTY CENTS.

Old Friends with New Faces. By A. L. O. E.
Rambles of a Rat. " "
Roby Family. " "
Giant-Killer. " "
The Beautiful Home.

AT FORTY CENTS.

The Mine. By A. L. O. E.
Africa's Mountain Valley.
Life Studies. By Baillie.
Memoir of Capt. Vicars.

AT FIFTY CENTS.

Warfare and Work.
Sunday Afternoons in the Nursery.
Precepts in Practice. By A. L. O. E.
Eddy Ellerslie and the mine. " "
The Needle and the Rat. " "
Giant-Killer and Sequel. " "
Flora and Other Tales. " "
Young Pilgrim. " "
Stoney Grey. Illustrated.
Mia and Charlie. "
Anna; or, The Daughter at Home.
Passing Clouds.
The Way Home.
The Children of the Kingdom. By Tyng.
Lays of the Kirk and Covenant.
Edward Clifford.

The Story of Bethlehem. By Macduff. 60 cents.
Mendip Annals. By Martha More. 60 cents.
St. Augustine. By Baille. 75 cents.
Memoir of Mrs. Jukes. 75 cents.
Ministering Children. Illustrated. $1 00.
Memoir of Capt. Hammond. $1 00.
English Hearts and Hands. 75 cents.
Memories of Gennesaret. By Macduff. $1 00.
Hamilton, Lessons from the Great Biography. 75 cents.
Dr. Bonar's Heart of Sinai. $1 00.
" Land of Promise. $1 25.
Memories of Bethany. By Macduff. 60 cents.
Memoirs of Henry Lyman. $1 00.
Published by ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS,
537 530 Broadway.

Seven Years
IN THE
WILDS OF SIBERIA.
ORIENTAL AND WESTERN SIBERIA.

A NARRATIVE OF SEVEN YEARS' EXPLORations and Adventures in Oriental and Western Siberia, Mongolia, the Kirghis Steppes, Chinese Tartary, and part of Central Asia. By Thomas William Atkinson. With numerous Illustrations. Price $1 25.

This work contains all the matter of the English edition, costing six dollars, and is the most complete and reliable work ever published on Siberia. Being under the protection of the Russian Government, Mr. Atkinson had opportunities for explorations and collecting interesting statistics of this hitherto almost unknown country never before enjoyed by any other traveler.

It is published in uniform style with our edition of Dr. Livingstone's and Dr. Barth's Travels in Africa, and should be in every library.

Canvassers wanted, to whom the largest commission will be paid.

J. W. BRADLEY, Publisher,
48 North Fourth street, Philadelphia.

N. B.—Specimen copies sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of the price—$1 25. 534tf

NEW YORK STATE BUSINESS DIRECTORY.
846 Pages, Octavo, Price, $3.

CONTAINING FULL AND COMPLETE LISTS of the MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, and other Business Men in the State; also, Lists of Banks, Insurance and Manufacturing Companies, Newspapers, Academies, Railroads, Post-Offices, etc. General Publishers, ADAMS, SAMPSON & CO. Publisher in New York City, JOHN F. TROW, No. 379 Broadway. 537-539J

JUST PUBLISHED.

DR. HODGES' COMMUNION SERVICE IN F.
Price 40 cents.
Also, by the same composer,
AN EASY MORNING SERVICE IN G,
FOR CONGREGATIONS.
Price 50 cents.
Copies sent to address, postage free, on receipt of price.
WEBB & ALLEN,
523-536 1 Clinton Hall, Astor Place.
New York.

BOOKS FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOLS AND PARISH LIBRARIES.

RANDOLPH 683 Broadway, invites the attention of Superintendents and Library Committees to his assortment of books suitable for Sunday-school and Parish Libraries. In addition to his own, and those of other publishers of Religious Books, he is prepared to furnish the issues of

The Massachusetts S S. Society.
The American S S Union.
The " Tract Society.
The Evang. Know. Society.
The Prot. Board of Publication.

Schools in the country, by sending catalogues of the books already in the Library, may receive a parcel of new publications for examination and selection, and return such as are not approved or desired.

ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH,
534-537 683 Broadway, corner of Amity st.

"Rocks are the windows through which the soul looks out—a house without books is like a room without windows."

JUST PUBLISHED,

MAN AND HIS DWELLING-PLACE;
AN ESSAY
Toward the Interpretation of Nature.

SUBJECTS:

INTRODUCTION	Book III. OF RELIGION.
Book I. OF SCIENCE.	Book IV. OF ETHICS.
Book II. OF PHILOSOPHY.	Book V. DIALOGUES.

In one volume 12mo. Price One Dollar.

Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.
537-538 J. S. REDFIELD, Agent, No. 34 Beekman st.

CHLOE LANKTON;
OR,
LIGHT BEYOND THE CLOUDS.

To be published shortly by
536-538 THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.

NEW BOOK, PUBLISHED BY CARLTON & PORTER, 200 Mulberry street, called "PLEASANT PATHWAYS"; or, Persuasive to Early Piety, illustrating the Beauty, Safety, and Pleasantness of a Religious Life. By Rev. D. Wise. *Just the Book for the times.* One gentleman taxed himself *One Hundred Dollars* to be expended for this work, to give away, before he had read it half through. Who will imitate his example? 536-537

SHELDON & COMPANY,
LATE
SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & CO., No. 115 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
Have just published

THE LOSING AND TAKING OF MANSOUL;
OR,
LECTURES ON THE HOLY WAR.
By Rev. A. S. PATTON, A M.

One Vol. 12mo. Price $1.

This is a work which has long been needed. Bunyan's other great allegory has been the basis of a number of popular and useful volumes of lectures, but this is the first successful attempt to unfold the wonderful teachings of the Holy War. It is finely illustrated with

EIGHT SPIRITED ENGRAVINGS,

and will be found a book of rare interest.

From The Christian Chronicle.

"The allegory is one of the most ingenious and instructive in the writings of Bunyan. The author in his lectures has discovered the real spirit of Bunyan, and applied it in a way to impress every Christian experience."

From The American Baptist.

"This work is written in the author's usual vigorous and flowing style. Such a book has long been needed, for the purpose of drawing more general attention to the wonderful original. The great doctrinal truths embodied in the allegory are well brought out in these lectures, and we predict for them a wide circulation."

BLIND BARTIMEUS; or, The Story of a Sightless Sinner and his great Physician. By William J. Hoge, Professor in the Union Theological Seminary, Prince Edwards, Va. 18mo, muslin. Price 75 cents.

From The Boston Recorder.

"A most excellent book, full of sound instruction and the very spirit of the Gospel."

From The Cincinnati Christian Herald.

"We wish it could be placed this winter in the hands of thousands of sightless sinners."

THE LIVING EPISTLE; or, The Moral Power of a Religious Life. By Cornelius Tyree of Powhattan, N. C. With Introduction by the Rev. R. Fuller, D.D. 18mo. Price 60 cents.

From Southern Missionary Magazine.

"It is a plain, earnest plea for personal holiness and practical piety. It is adapted to the wants of the times, and we trust will be extensively read. The introduction harmonizes with the work, and adds to its value."

MEMOIR OF DAVID T. STODDARD. By Joseph P. Thompson D D. With steel portrait and several illustrations of scenes in and around Oroomiah. 12mo. Price $1.

SERMONS TO THE CHURCHES. By Francis Wayland, D.D. 12mo. Price 65 cents.

From The New York Examiner.

"Of all the noble contributions which Dr. Wayland has made to the religious literature of the age, none has a grander or more important design than that announced in this volume."

SELECT DISCOURSES from the French and German. Translated by Drs Fish and Foor of Newark. Price $1. This is one of the best volumes of Sermons issued from the American press.

GLIMPSES OF JESUS; or, Christ exalted in the Affections of his People. By W. P. Balfern of London. 18mo. Price 60 cents.

NEW BOOKS IN PRESS.

A COMPLETE SERIES OF NOTES ON THE NEW TESTAMENT, especially adapted to Bible Classes and Sabbath-School Teachers, by A. C. Kendrick, D.D., Editor of Olshausen's Commentaries.

CHARITY AND THE GOSPELS, the long promised new work by William R. Williams, D.D.—to be ready this spring.

NEANDER'S PLANTING AND TRAINING OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH, edited by Rev. E. G. Robinson, D.D.

NEANDER'S HISTORY OF CHISRTIAN DOGMAS.

THE COMMUNION OF THE SAINTS, by Rev. C. H. Spurgeon.

A NEW VOLUME ON THE CHRISTIAN GRACES, by Rev. J. P. Thompson, D.D., of the Broadway Tabernacle.

A VOLUME OF SELECTIONS, from the Oxford Essays.
537

IN PRESS BY

Smith, English & Co.,
Publishers, Importers, and Booksellers,
NO. 40 N. 6TH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

WINER'S IDIOMS!
A GRAMMAR
OF THE
NEW TESTAMENT DICTIONS,

Intended as an Introduction to the Critical Study of the Greek New Testament.

By DR. GEORGE BENEDICT WINER.

Translated from the Sixth Enlarged and Improved Edition of the Original, by

EDWARD MASSON, M.A.,
Formerly Professor in the University of Athens.

2 vols. 8vo, cloth, $3 50.

Vol. 1st of this valuable work will be published April 1st, and the Second volume about January 1st, and those ordering the first volume will be furnished with the second immediately upon its publication.

LATELY PUBLISHED.

FAIRBAIRN'S HERMENEUTICAL MANUAL. 12mo. $1 50.
CASES OF CONSCIENCE. New Edition, with an Introduction by the Rev. H. A. BOARDMAN, D.D. 12mo. $1 00.
537-539

THE YOUNG ENVELOP-MAKERS.

JUST PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN S. S. Union, THE YOUNG ENVELOP-MAKERS, by the author of "Matty Gregg," etc., illustrated with beautiful engravings, 60 cts. For sale by G. S. SCOFIELD,
Am. S. S. Depository,
537-538 375 Broadway, New York.

THE
BEST AND CHEAPEST SCHOOL BOOKS,
OF WHICH MORE THAN
2,000,000
COPIES HAVE BEEN SOLD
IN THE LAST 18 MONTHS.
THIS SERIES
EMBRACES:
Alphabet, Spelling, Reading.
McGUFFEY'S

Primary School Charts.
Eclectic Spelling Book.
New 1st Eclectic Reader.
New 2nd Eclectic Reader.
New 3rd Eclectic Reader.
New 4th Eclectic Reader.
New 5th Eclectic Reader.
New 6th Eclectic Reader.
New High School Reader.
New Eclectic Speaker.

ARITHMETIC.

Ray's 1st Book. Primary.
Ray's 2nd Book. Intellectual.
Ray's 3rd Book. Practical.
Ray's Higher Arithmetic.
Key to Practical Arithmetic.
Key to Higher Arithmetic.

ALGEBRA.

Ray's 1st Book. Elementary.
Ray's 2nd Book. Higher.
Key to 1st and 2nd Books.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Pinneo's Primary. For Common Schools.
Pinneo's Analytical. For Academies.
Pinneo's Practical Teacher. The Analysis of English Sentences.

THE NEW
ECLECTIC EDUCATIONAL SERIES,

Which embraces the foregoing popular Class-Books for Primary, Common Schools, and Academies, is an enterprise for furnishing, for PERMANENT introduction,

1st. Better Books than others.
2d. Cheaper Books than others.

Their extensive and rapidly increasing sale in all the States where liberal attention is given to public instruction, is evidence of their superior merit.

☞ Other Books will be added to the Series, embracing all branches of study.

Published by
CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, NEW YORK.
W. B. SMITH & CO., CINCINNATI.
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., PHILADELPHIA.
W. B. KEEN, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

For sale by all Booksellers and Country Merchants.

525-1m-12t

A NEW WORK ON THE HEART.
By DR. SAMUEL S. FITCH,
Of No 714 Broadway, New York,
(Author of "Six Lectures on the Causes and Cure of Consumption," "Health, its Aids and Hindrances," etc.)

A Popular Treatise on
DISEASES OF THE HEART, APOPLEXY, DYSPEPSIA,
and other Chronic Diseases, with proofs of their Curability.

ALSO, RULES FOR
PREVENTING DISEASE AND PRESERVING HEALTH
(especially after forty) to one hundred years.

This is a work of the greatest interest to all who are suffering with any of the diseases on which it treats, or who wish to avoid them. The author proves clearly and conclusively that Heart Disease, Apoplexy, Dyspepsia, etc, may be both prevented and cured, and shows how. It is written in a plain, popular style, and designed for the general reader.

It is a volume of 112 octavo pages, handsomely bound in muslin, with six fine illustrations. Price at the office, 25 cents; when sent by mail, 36 cents. It will be sent by mail, post-paid, to any one applying for it, and then the price (36 cents) may be remitted in postage stamps or otherwise, after it is received and approved. If not received soon after it is ordered, write again. A liberal discount made to dealers. Apply, giving address in full, to

S. S. FITCH & CO.,
537-540Pet No. 714 Broadway, New York.

INSURANCE.

Ætna Fire Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK,
NO. 56 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
ESTABLISHED IN 1824.

This Company continues to insure against Loss or Damage by Fire on the most favorable terms.

JACOB BROUWER, President.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary. 537tf

United States Trust Company
OF NEW YORK,
NO. 48 WALL STREET, COR. WILLIAM.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000,

INVESTED IN BONDS AND MORTGAGES ON REAL ESTATE, Worth double the amount loaned thereon, and in United States Government stock.

This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into court, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

By order of any court in this state, including Surrogates, 5 P ct.
From individuals, or corporations, for a period of one year or longer..... 5 "
For six months, or payable on thirty days' notice..... 4 "
Payable at 5 days' notice..... 3 "

Deposits may be made and withdrawn at any time, and will be entitled to interest for the whole time they may remain with the Company.

Executors, Administrators, or Trustees of Estates, and females unaccustomed to the transaction of business, as well as Religious and Benevolent Institutions, will find this Company a convenient depository for money.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, PRESIDENT.
JOHN A STEWART, SECRETARY. 534-546G

JANUARY, 1859.

Continental Insurance Company,
CITY OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE, NO. 18 WALL STREET.

STOCK CAPITAL, (all paid in, and securely invested).....$500,000 00
Assets, Jan. 1, 1859.....$835,227 59
Liabilities.....16,745 71
Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Rents, Leases, and other Insurable Property, at the rates charged by other solvent institutions.

☞ THREE-FOURTHS of the net profits of the business of this Company are divided annually to holders of its policies, in Scrip bearing interest, and such profits carefully invested for the additional security of the insured, until the fund thus accumulated shall have reached the sum of $500,000, making the Cash guarantee of the Company $1,000,000; and thereafter, the Scrip will be redeemed as rapidly and to the extent that the profits accruing to the policy-holders exceed the sum of $500,000.

First Annual Division to Policy-Holders, declared July 9, 1857,.....33⅓ per cent.
Second " " July 8th, 1858, 30 "
Third " " will be declared July, 1859.

GEO. T. HOPE, President. H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
529-541

OFFICE OF THE
ATLANTIC
Mutual Insurance Company.

NEW-YORK, January 24, 1859.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY WITH the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1858:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1858, to 31st December, 1858.....	$3,712,632 65
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1858.....	1,178,160 40
Total amount of Marine Premiums.....	4,890,793 05
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1858, to 31st December, 1858.....	3,494,614 20
Losses paid during the same period..$1,598,638 11	
Returns of Premiums and Expenses. 435,943 19	
The Company have the following Assets, viz.:	
Stocks of the United States, of the State of New York, and of New York City Banks.....	$1,830,034 50
Loans secured by Stocks, Bonds, and Mortgages, and otherwise.....	852,250 00
Real Estate.....	200,000 50
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at.....	175,390 50
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable.....	2,020,202 58
Cash in Bank.....	194,589 83
Total Amount of Assets.....	$5,282,167 41

Six per cent. Interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the 1st day of February next.

After reserving over **Two Million Dollars** of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1856 and of 1857, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the 1st day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled.

A dividend of FORTY PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1858, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of February next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st July, 1842, to the 1st day of January, 1858, for which certificates were issued, amount to..... $7,055,310
Additional profits from 1st January, 1858, to 1st January, 1859..... 1,360,000
Total profits for 16½ years..... $9,015,310
The certificates previous to 1856, and 50 per cent. of the issue of that year, have been redeemed by cash 5,878,730

Editors' Book Table.

ANNUAL OBITUARY NOTICES OF EMINENT PERSONS who have died in the United States. For 1857. By Hon. Nathan Crosby. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co. 1858.

We take up such a book as this with a view to its reminiscences, and for information of a sad and melancholy type. We expect to be interested in it as we are interested in the graven marble of a cemetery; but we find here much more than names and dates, and the brief inscriptions which bereaved affection, restrained by a chastened and perhaps severe taste, has been willing to commit to the marble. We have a generous and often affectionate appreciation of real worth, from the hands of those whose relations to the deceased were not such as to forbid the belief that they have spoken advisedly and truly, and in accordance with the views of those who best know whether justice has been done to the memory of the departed.

These notices have been derived for the most part from the newspapers, and are such as were thought fit for the public eye in the immediate vicinity where the deceased had lived. They have the freshness, too, of the most recent outpourings of bereaved affection and sympathy, and seem thus to bring us into nearer contact with those who have passed away.

We are surprised at the amount of interesting incident that has here been rescued from oblivion, and briefly but happily told. We have incidents pertaining to the Revolution, and to the old French and Indian wars, given in sketches of those who witnessed them, or of their children. We have also many a recapitulation, upon a thread of individual history, of the leading events of the last half century. Each distinguished man is a representative of some phase of his own generation, and any sketch that does him justice gives us a glimpse of his times from a point of view that is interesting to the historian. The book will be found a source of entertainment, as well as a memorial to be prized by bereaved friends, and by the historian of another day. Will it not also have the effect to improve the standard and style of some of those obituary notices that are furnished to the newspapers? No public library should be without it. We notice the names of Gov. Marcy, Judge Oakley, Rev. D. Romeyn, Rev. Dr. Lansing, and Rev. Dr. Bullions of Massachusetts.

COOPER'S NOVELS.—Messrs. W. A. Townsend & Co. of this city are publishing a beautiful edition of Cooper's novels, large duodecimo, printed in fair type upon substantial paper, and illustrated with steel and wood engravings by the first artists. Red Rover, the first of the series, is illustrated in a spirited manner by Darley, whose skill is not surpassed by any European artist. The works of Fenimore Cooper are as fresh to-day as when first they fired our youthful imagination with the stirring scenes of border-life, and the braveries and perils of the sea. The American novelist still remains without a peer in that department of fiction which his genius so brilliantly illustrated; and he will be read—always we hope with that moderation which should control our reading of fiction—so long as American literature shall have a name. This attractive edition will greatly enlarge the circle of Cooper's readers and admirers.

WAVERLEY.—The choice edition of the Waverley novels from the press of Ticknor & Co. is well-nigh completed. Count Robert of Paris is its latest issue. The steady demand for the writings of Scott shows an advance of popular taste upon the yellow-covered literature of recent years. Mr. Charles Scribner at 124 Grand street has for sale the Household edition of Waverley, either entire, or in separate volumes.

SIGHT AND HEARING.—Mr. Scribner has issued a new edition, the *fifth thousand*, of Dr. J. Henry Clarke's popular treatise on "Sight and Hearing—How Preserved and How Lost." Having fully commended this volume upon its first appearance, we only say here that, whoever shall heed its judicious counsels may be kept from much inconvenience and suffering, and—what is hardly less important—preserved from the tampering experiments of quackery.

LIFE AT THREESCORE. By Albert Barnes. Philadelphia: Parry & M'Millan.

This is a sermon preached in the First Presbyterian church of Philadelphia, by its honored pastor, on the occasion of his sixtieth birthday. It presents an interesting sketch of the progress of the world during the last sixty years, and gives also a pleasing autobiography of the author, so far as his labors for the pulpit and the press are concerned. We remember that in his essay preliminary to Butler's Analogy, Mr. Barnes expresses his regret that almost nothing is known of Butler's habits of study and methods of thought. Fifty years hence the world will be glad to know how Mr. Barnes accomplished so much for the permanent religious literature of our country. The story of his patient and methodical labors, is unaffectedly told in this familiar discourse. We shall hereafter give an extract embodying Mr. Barnes's views of the press. The most beautiful feature of the discourse is the tone of cheerfulness that pervades it.

The same house have just issued a treatise on the *Atonement* by Mr. Barnes, which calls for more thorough notice than our space for this week will admit.

THE FOSTER-BROTHERS; a History of the School and College Life of Two Young Men. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

This is decidedly a clever book, and he who takes it up must read it through. It is a book which has a purpose beyond the half-day's entertainment of the story; a book pregnant with the evils of English social and educational life, and intent upon needed noble reforms. We must deplore the absence of a just religious sentiment from its pages, and the tendency of the writer to oppose religious cant by the worse cant of Naturalism and Sentimentalism. One breathes more freely after such a recital as he remembers that the social equality of America is a barrier to many of the enormities which infest the school and college systems of England. This book will be remembered with Oliver Twist as a reformer of English boarding-schools.

BALLYSHAN CASTLE. By Sheelah. New York: Delisser & Proctor.

A religious novel, of the better class, which must do more execution among Romanists than a score of Kirwan's letters. Besides the interest of the story as a whole, there are side-passages of genuine humor and others of a true pathos.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDUSTRY AND THE SAFE INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL. By a Retired Merchant. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

This volume abounds in curious facts and valuable suggestions concerning trade, which only an intelligent and experienced merchant could have brought together. In glancing over its pages we have noticed no form of trade *recommended* by the author which is inconsistent with just principles of morality. On the contrary, he seeks rather to turn capital and enterprise into legitimate channels for the benefit of society.

BOOKS FOR YOUTH.—Nelson & Co. of Nassau street have sent us another of those charming volumes in blue and gold binding, with colored prints, which their London house prepares for the admiring eyes of children. This, "*The Children's Mirror*; or, which is my Likeness?" embraces a *series* of characters, set off by poetry, picture, and story, wherein children may see themselves and profit by the lesson. Parents will find it a wholesome monitor in the family.

The same house publish a series of neat colored sketches of "*Ruined Cities of the East*," with notes by Dr. Tweedie, illustrating the fulfillment of prophecy.

THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.—Mr. Richardson of 348 Broadway, has published an extra of *The Historical Magazine*, with a fine portrait of Prescott and the tributes to his memory from various sources.

THE EMPIRE OF AUSTRIA; Its Rise and Present Power. By John S. C. Abbott. New York: Mason & Brothers.

Mr. Abbott has originated a new method of history—applying the *biographical* style to Monarchies as concrete entities. In this way he at once relieves his pages of the dryness of mere annals and of those minute details concerning individuals which would be appropriated to personal biography. His graphic pictorial style is well adapted to this mode of treatment; and while the scholar will not consult Mr. Abbott's pages for the *minutiæ* of history with the same confidence with which he pores over Carlyle's unpronounceable catalogues of names and events, the general reader will be attracted by Mr. Abbott's vivacity, and will gain from him a vivid impression of the salient points of his subject. His "Monarchies of Continental Europe" will prove a popular series. They are issued in an attractive style.

HOME HITS AND HINTS. By William T. Coggeshall. Redfield, 34 Beekman street, New York.

Genius and wit in the press are not monopolized by the merry and graphic author of Titcomb's letters. Columbus, Ohio, boasts her Titcomb, as well as Springfield, Mass. These lively sketches form an entertaining and instructive "Book for the Fireside."

THE MARTYRED MISSIONARIES.—The Presbyterian (O.-S.) Board of Foreign Missions, as our readers know, have long had in Northern India an eminently favored field of missionary labor. One of their stations was Futtehgurh in the immediate proximity of Farrukhabad, on the Ganges about seven hundred miles above Calcutta. That station was occupied by four missionaries and their wives when the great mutiny of 1857 broke out; and a fifth, the Rev. J. Johnston Walsh, was on his voyage homeward with his children. He is the sole survivor of the entire band of missionaries belonging to that station. The other four with their wives and little ones, having suffered from alarm and anxiety, from the fatigues and perils of flight, and from the agonies of capture, more than can be described, were murdered at the command of Nana Sahib. Mr. Walsh before his return to India prepared a volume which gives the history of the missionary work at that station, together with biographical sketches of the four missionaries and their wives, who were slain at Cawnpore. Few volumes of missionary history or biography are more valuable than this. It is entitled "A Memorial of the Futtehgurh Mission and her Martyred Missionaries. With some remarks on the Mutiny in India." Philadelphia: Joseph M. Wilson.

THE STATE OF THE IMPENITENT DEAD.—Some modern speculations about the annihilation of the wicked appear to have moved Prof. Hovey of the Newton Theological Seminary to discuss "the state of the impenitent dead" in a learned and well labored dissertation before the "Conference of Baptist Ministers" in Massachusetts; and at the request of that body the dissertation has been given to the public in a very readable volume, published at Boston by Gould & Lincoln.

WEST AFRICA.—Rev. George Thompson, a missionary of the American Missionary Association, has resided for several years in Western Africa, being a member of that mission which had its origin in the return of the Amistad captives to their native land. In a very miscellaneous but entertaining volume, entitled "The Palm Land, or West Africa Illustrated," he has thrown together a great mass of information about that country—a country which has sustained and must yet sustain important relations to our own. Cincinnati: Moore, Wilstach, Keys & Co.

Commercial and Financial.

Living Beyond One's Means.

We have once or twice, recently, alluded to a practice prevalent among business men, *of living beyond their means*—and thus bringing upon themselves a failure which was no fault of their mode of business, but only of their manner of living. It is not safe to look only at a man's store, to know his standing in business; you must look also at his house. His splendid profits may entirely merge themselves in his splendid dwelling; so that, if he should suddenly fail, his assets would be found to consist chiefly of carpets, mirrors, frescoes, pictures, marbles, furniture, and a variety of similar articles, all belonging to the inside of a "brown-stone front." Now, if what is poured into the top of a pitcher runs out through a hole in the bottom, it will take continual pouring to keep it full; a sudden stoppage will leave it empty and dry. We need hardly say that it takes a large business to support a fine house; and when the fine house taxes the business to its utmost, a small reverse, which otherwise a man would hardly have felt, may now occasion his ruin. The foundation of a man's fortune is laid on two corner-stones; one in his store, the other in his house. If he builds too heavily on either of these, he will have the whole roof down upon him. Many a man who has been known as the "architect of his own fortune," has built unwisely upon one or other of these foundations, and has at last been surprised with a worse fall than the tumbling of the State Arsenal!

It is true, the line of difference between living within one's means, and living beyond them, may sometimes be difficult to draw so as to give the greatest proper limit to free expenditure. For instance, a man may be able to keep a horse and buggy, and live within his means, who, if he were to keep two horses and a carriage, would be living beyond them. A man may keep a fine house in the city, and be well able to afford it, who, as soon as he builds another in the country, is going farther than his money will follow. A man may give an ice-cream party, and not feel it, who, when he gives a fancy dress ball, will suffer for it a month afterwards. A man may pick his teeth on the steps of the St Nicholas, and be living frugally within his means, who, if he were once to pay for his dinner at that hotel, would not have a cent left for his supper! When a man is conscious that he is straining a point for a splendid house, or a fast horse, or a grand soiree, or an extravagant table, he may be sure that *he* is the man who is "living beyond his means"!

The temptations to such extravagance, in such a city as this, are very great. In this respect, the improved architectural taste exhibited in our modern dwelling-houses has exerted a favorable, and also an unfavorable influence on the community;—favorable, so far as the progress of art and the culture of the people are concerned; but unfavorable, in having incited a desire for ambitious display in which men seek to indulge themselves beyond their means. What would have been called an elegant residence, twenty years ago, is now regarded as a mere common three-story house. Compare old, aristocratic Bleecker street with new, aristocratic Fifth avenue! The best houses in Bleecker street—which were the finest that our fathers or elder brothers ever thought of building—are now mere respectable brick-fronts—nothing more! But the least pretentious houses in Fifth avenue are solid brown-stone, or solid white marble—nothing less! This change is, on the whole, an improvement, in the increased beauty of the city; yet it cannot be denied that the rage for luxurious and ostentatious living, incited and fostered by the introduction of this new element into our private architecture, has never before been so great as now! In fact, nine out of every ten opinions given in accounting for the late Commercial Crisis, alleged this general extravagance as the cause of the revulsion When one-third of the merchants of a great city hang one-third of their fortunes upon the lace-mantles of their wives, merely to make a glitter by gas-light at a grand soiree, it is not at all surprising that the ghost of a mercantile crisis should be seen stalking behind the guests after they leave in the dead hours of the night! The expense of a well dressed wife or daughter in the simple article of jewelry, for a single evening, is oftentimes as much as would originally have bought the entire island of Manhattan before the times of Peter Stuyvesant! When the "little bills" for these trifles are sent in and paid, the Crisis may be imagined as bringing up the rear, like Banquo's Ghost!

We write a true epitaph when we say that many a man's failure has resulted, not from losses in his business, but from losses to which he is blind because they are hidden in parlor carpets, enameled furniture, and gilded cornices, or in pearl necklaces, topaz brooches, and diamond rings!

We may allude, also, not only to the practice of *living* beyond one's means, but of *doing business* beyond one's means. When, for instance, a new firm with four or five partners, starting with a capital not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, conduct their business in such a way that their entire expenses, for the first year, will not be less than thirty thousand, we say that they are doing business beyond their means. If, during the first year, they have large profits to increase their capital, they may come out unharmed. But suppose instead of profits they have losses? Add ten thousand dollars of loss to thirty thousand of expenses, and deducting this from fifty thousand of original investment, what capital remains as the foundation for next year's business? The mere expense of carrying on the *machinery of business* is the secret of many a man's failure! An ocean steamer cannot be sent across the Atlantic without the continual dropping of oil in her engines; but if the engineer, in lubricating the valves and pistons, instead of using raw linseed, were to lavish upon rod and cylinder the costly ottar of roses, which is said to be worth more than its weight in gold, he might find at the end of his voyage that his oil had cost more than coal and cargo! Now, when a merchant undertakes to oil the wheels of his business with the ottar of roses, he may suddenly find himself at the end of his voyage, before he is over the sea!

We do not mean to say that a man whose fortune is large should not live freely, or that a man whose business is large should not conduct it in splendid and even princely style. Every man should be generous and free-handed to the extent of his means. Otherwise, what possible good can come from a great fortune! For, if a man gains wealth and uses it only selfishly; if he clothes himself with it as with a golden armor, so that no man's hand may reach to his heart for help; if he heaps up his possessions around him merely as a wall behind which he is to sit a solitary miser, counting his hoards;—he might better never have laid one penny upon the top of another, and have gone through the world a beggar! We advise no meanness of purse, while the purse is full; but we condemn the pretense of fullness when it is empty! We equally condemn the usthrifty recklessness and extravagance by which men are every day reducing themselves unconsciously from wealth to poverty, and too often, as a natural consequence, from integrity to dishonesty. If when a man ruins his business, he injured only himself, he would have a perfect right to do it, just as he would have a right to cut off his own fingers if he pleased! But one man's failure is too often the cutting off of other men's hands! When a great house falls, a hundred others tremble. When a large banking institution in England failed a few years ago, a thousand poor laboring men, widows, and infirm persons, who had invested in it their little all, were ruined! No man has a right to indulge in any extravagance which will injure his success in business, so long as such an injury to himself will be an injury to any one else.

If it be true that "Economy leads to wealth," it must be equally true that Extravagance leads to Poverty; and almost the greatest extravagance to which business men are now tempted is that of ostentatious display. Dr. Franklin said that "the road to wealth is as plain as the road to market." If Poor Richard were to come again to point it out, he would likely advise that it be not carpeted with Brussels, except at its extreme farther end!

Europe and War.

The rival powers of France and Austria are still on the verge of a war—armed for that purpose. The other leading powers are mediating in favor of a peace, and an English envoy has gone to Vienna to soften the Austrian Emperor down. The policy of France is evidently in the ascendent, and peace or war is made to depend on whether Austria will give way or not. Both Austria and France are reported, on the authority of the English ministers of the crown, to have agreed to evacuate the Roman States, and to leave these States to the management of the venerable Pope; subject then of course to the exercise by the people of the sacred right of revolution—that is, of insurrection—which is almost certain to happen on the retirement of the Austrian and French troops. What then will happen? It is odd that the Pope is most reverenced and worshiped at a distance from his home. Where best known, he is most abhorred—that is, his administration of temporal affairs. Italy has ever been the scene of contest for power, and is likely to continue so. War is not likely to be averted by the efforts of Lord Cowley, the English envoy. His mediation is the last feeble effort to avert a war. Spring will scarcely end before hostile armies will meet in conflict on the fair plains of Italy. The only alternative seems to be whether the war will be commenced by the Italian people themselves, on the proposed retirement of the French and Austrian troops, who alone have kept them down, or whether France and Austria will commence the conflict. We consider Sardinia only as a part of France in the contest. If the war be entered on, the French policy will most probably prevail for a time at least. Russia, Prussia, and England will be lookers on, and will not interfere unless their interests are directly encroached on, which it will not be for the interest of the belligerent states to do.

The capitalists of Europe, in this state of things, are nursing their funds, and money is accumulating in London, Paris, and Hamburg. Temporary investments are more sought for at lower rates. The Bank of England charges 2½ per cent. for discounts, but outside that Bank the rate is much lower; in some cases under two per cent. On Government securities loans are made for short periods at one per cent. per annum. The Bank of England was increasing its specie, and had on the 23d of February £19,952,548 sterling, or one hundred millions of dollars. What is, however, more to be observed, is the large amount of reserve or unemployed notes, which is £13,226,830 sterling, all representative of actual specie. This large amount has no opportunity for employment. The present state of Europe checks activity of commerce, yet the exports of England have greatly increased to this country, but more especially to India and China. The Bank specie is rather higher than it has reached since 1843, while the reserve of unemployed notes is almost unprecedented. War seems to be expected to break out about the 1st of May.

California Bonds.

A fraud has been discovered to have been committed on the state of California, which is likely to create great trouble and litigation. Some years ago, the state issued Treasury warrants—a sort of certificates of debt, which were subsequently exchanged for 7 per cent. bonds—the old bonds as they are now called—and then re-exchanged for new bonds, under the sanction of a direct vote of the people. It has recently transpired that some of the Treasury warrants received by the state for bonds were not duly canceled, but reissued, and were further exchanged for bonds to the amount of $50,000. These were traced to Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., through whose hands the stolen reissued warrants were represented. The Governor has refused to pay the coupons, and has commenced suit against Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co. for the amount of the $50,000, while Wells, Fargo & Co. have sued the Government for the payment of the overdue coupons. The fact of the Government having given genuine bonds for the warrants, and even re-exchanged the bonds for new issues, seems to place them in the wrong, for they cannot legally make third parties suffer. The Treasury warrants were exchanged under the Governorship of Governor Bigler. But who was the officer who committed the blunder of not canceling the warrants when exchanged? or carelessly leaving them exposed to a fraudulent reissue? Who will tell?

New Clearing-House Association.

A bill has been introduced into the legislature to enable any five or more banks to form a Clearing-House Association, and giving each bank which is in a sound condition the right of association. The officers are to be appointed by the Superintendent of Banking, and no bank is to be ejected unless with his approbation. The object of this movement is to obviate the present difficulty, arising out of the determination of the members of the present Clearing-House not to admit banks having less capital than $500,000. The new bill would, however, altogether destroy the voluntary principle. The banks should be allowed to choose their own officers as at present, but give the right of admission to *every* bank.

Government Shin-plasters.

The Government have, it is said, projected a plan to obviate the necessity of calling an extraordinary session of Congress, and yet maintain the mail service, by issuing certificates of debt to the contractor for such service where rendered, the certificates to be payable to bearer and to bear interest. These postal "notes" are to be in sums of $1,000 each, and will *form a currency*. The amount required to be issued immediately is over *six millions of dollars*, and before the meeting of the next Congress at the usual period (December 1st) over twenty millions of dollars in certificates will thus be issued. Is this constitutional? Is a Democratic, hard-money Administration going to adopt the policy of those it has so steadily denounced, and give us an unconstitutional currency? If the late Congress neglected its duty, the Government should call the new one together in extra session. The expense and inconvenience of an extra session are nothing in comparison to such a high-handed measure as this. If a Government, without authority, can create certificates of debt for one purpose, it can for any purpose, and can also as well use the public moneys for the same purpose. The deficit in the present fiscal year of the Post-Office is much larger than was estimated. The amount of Post-Office notes and note-holders will be so large and influential as to secure their redemption by a future Congress.

Atlantic Telegraph.

We are glad to observe that new efforts are to be forthwith made for the laying down a new cable between Ireland and America, to be completed by the 1st September next. The English Government have guaranteed an eight per cent. dividend on the capital for twenty-five years on its successful completion for actual working.

Money Market.

The money market continues abundantly supplied with money, though this is in some measure owing to the injudicious movement of the banks in extending their discount line, while their specie and deposits have run down considerably. The published returns of the banks for last week show a weakened position. With a decrease of $1,200,000 in specie, and of $612,000 in the deposits, the loans have been expanded a million of dollars. There will be a loss of specie again this week, for though $920,080 have been received from California, besides Treasury drafts to the amount of several hundred thousands more—together about the usual average amount—the Treasury has drawn largely from the banks on account of the new loan and for duties, while the export of gold bars is considerable. The balance of trade is still against us, and a constant stream of gold is required to settle the adverse balance. The importations are large, and are entered for immediate consumption. Call loans have been made during the week in many instances below 6 per cent., though that up to 5 per cent. is the general range. The banks and trust companies who have money to lend in that way charge 5. The domestic exchanges, especially Boston, are in favor of New York. The large importations keep up a constant demand for foreign exchange beyond what our exports of cotton supply, and we have consequently to send gold, which is now indigenous in this country. We ship all we are now receiving from California.

The stock of the new Importers' and Traders' Ins. Co. has been all subscribed, being taken by two hundred subscribers.

The prospects of the money market are of a gradual hardening of the rates without any material rise, until the cotton shipments fall entirely off, as they do in July and August, when large exports of specie are anticipated, as the only basis of exchange to meet the demand for payment of foreign indebtedness. There is no expectation of any foreign demand for our breadstuffs, as prices of these are lower in Europe than here; and consequently cotton and gold will be the chief products for the payment of imported goods. When cotton is shipped largely, little gold goes forward. When cotton shipments abate, gold is sent in larger quantities.

Foreign Exchange.

The rates have risen a little, and 109¾ to 109¾, even 110 being asked by one house, form the range for bankers' sterling, with an active business. The largest sales were at 109¾, by Brown, Brothers & Co., and Duncan, Sherman & Co. Francs 5 12½@5 15 per dollar, and are firm. The market both for sterling and francs has an upward tendency.

Discounts.

The supply of prime commercial bills is below the demand, and rates are easy, at 5 to 6 per cent. for indorsed, and 6@7 per cent. for one named notes. The money available for this favorite mode of temporary investment is very abundant.

Dividends.

Bank.	Amount.	Payable
Stamford Bank, Ct	5 per cent.	On demand.
Grocers' Fire Insurance Co.	6	"
Jefferson Fire Insurance Co.	$3 per share.	"

City Banks.

The following is a statement of the returns of the 54 city banks of their daily average condition for the week ending March 12th, compared with the preceding week:

	Mar. 12th.	Mar. 5th.	Differences
Loans	$126,205,261	$125,231,067	Incr. $384,194
Specie	25,530,051	26,769,965	decr. 1,239,911
Circulation	8,100,021	8,071,093	Incr. 28,328
Deposits	86,188,109	86,800,028	decr. 611,919
Average Exch.	21,270,283	22,632 799	decr. 1,361,526

Specie strength, 27 1-100, per cent.; 28 2-10ths per cent.; decr. 1 1-10th of coin to liability.

30 banks have increased their loans, and 24 decreased their loans; 27 increased their specie, and 37 decreased their specie. We expect to see next week a *decrease* under each head of returns. The capital of the 54 banks now amounts to $68,315,937. According to the policy suggested by the Clinton Hall currency reformers, on which policy many leading banks profess to act, the loans are within two millions of dollars of the limits suggested, namely, 1¾ per cent. the capital:

Or	$102,473,905
Plus the specie	25,539,054
Amount available for actual loans	$128,003,959
Actual loans	126,205,261
Within the limits	$1,798,698

Stocks.

The market continues depressed, in spite of galvanic efforts to raise prices, which only are sustained while the efforts are made; when these subside prices fall. The public keep entirely aloof. The speculative state stocks are heavy, and California scrons are unsaleable from the doubt about their genuineness. The California state government has declared that some of them have been fraudulently obtained and issued, but have not mentioned the numbers of the thus repudiated bonds. A Committee of Brokers is investigating the matter. The Western railroad stocks are much depressed. It has been ascertained that many of these Companies are not able to pay their day laborers in full, and only pay a portion, taking credit for the balance. Yet some speculative brokers, who are large holders, want to get the public to buy at high prices by representing a trifling increase of traffic as a ground for a large advance. Whatever advance may take place must be in a very distant future, as the Companies have to overcome a very large back debt, which the small increase of resources, if any, is totally inadequate to meet. The Board of Brokers have the game of speculation to themselves. Commission orders are very few. The brokers evidently talk in a strain opposite to that in which they want an opportunity to act. In order to sell for cash what they have got, they are puffing stocks; and in order to buy, they depreciate. Between the two parties it is difficult to get at the truth.

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad Co.

The President of this Company, one of the best in the West, has just published in a circular a statement of their issue of $3,500,000 construction 7 per cent. bonds, and $6,500,000 redemption ditto—$10,000,000. These bonds are secured by a mortgage for that sum on the road. The redemption bonds were issued to redeem the bonds of the different companies now consolidated into one. The construction bonds were issued to complete the road so consolidated. Besides these, there is a capital stock of $1,260,000. The earnings of the ten trunk lines of railroad centering in Chicago were as follows for the last three years:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
C. & M.	$650,000 00	$522,731 92	$204,135 15
C. St. P. & F.	137,363 67	425,305 39	390,319 68
G. & C. U.	3,436,648 80	2,117,964 97	1,547,561 23
C. B. & Q.	1,627,059 61	1,809,516 49	1,600,709 64
C. & R. I.	1,751,704 60	1,081,101 57	981,789 00
C. A. & St. L.	1,000,000 00	998,309 48	877,288 52
Ill. Central	2,460,533 68	2,293,064 57	1,976,578 52
P. Ft. W. & C.	1,478,428 76	1,652,727 95	1,557,780 18
M. S. & N. I.	3,114,756 66	2,186,124 97	2,039,345 97
Mich. Central	3,128,154 10	2,656,471 36	2,083,185 85
Total	$17,812,956 27	$16,428,228 66	$13,191,736 74

The table shows a falling off in receipts in these ten lines of $1,384,727 61 in 1857, from those in 1856, and $3,230,491 92 in 1858, from those of 1857. The total decrease between the years 1856 and 1858, is $4,621,219 92—an amount equal to more than 33⅓ per cent. of the business of all the roads in the first-named year. The falling off on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. was only about 5 per cent.

Dry Goods.

The importations have been large during the week, and have been mostly sold on arrival, the demand being active for all desirable descriptions of English as well as French fabrics. The goods in public store are unusually limited. The supply, though large, is still not above the wants for immediate consumption, and prices are consequently well sustained in general. There is a scarcity of French goods, especially of grenadines, barages, etc., which are in quick demand. Ribbons are dull, with a large supply. British prints sell readily. French summer shawls are much wanted. There is an unusually large supply of foreign delaines this year, which come into active competition with those of home production, but nevertheless meet with a good demand. The jobbers of neighboring cities—including both Boston and Baltimore—have been buying largely here. All staple goods are in steady demand. In domestic fabrics there is a moderate activity, and prices perhaps a shade easier. Prints and delaines are in moderate request—at steady prices. Of heavy woolens, fancy cassimeres are the only fabrics in quick demand There is yet a fair inquiry for spring goods, which is likely to continue for some time; but there is much demand for heavy fall goods from the clothing trade. Ready-made clothing is extending rapidly. The consumption increases greatly every year.

Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New York.

	1857.	1858.	1859.
For the Week.	$2,812,668	$1,602,568	$3,264,070
Thrown on market	2,709,496	1,631,443	2,515,709
Since Jan. 1st.			
Entered at the port	$26,856,221	$10,704,793	$26,804,653
Thrown on market	27,527,326	13,957,500	27,959,675

RELIGIOUS BOOKS.

THE COMPLETE WORKS OF JAMES ARMINIUS, D.D., formerly Professor of Divinity in the University of Leyden. The first two volumes translated from the Latin by James Nichols, and the third volume by the Rev. W. R. Bagnall, M.A., of the New England Conference. The only complete edition ever published in our language, in 3 handsome volumes, of about 600 pages each.....$5 00

LIFE OF CHRIST AND HIS APOSTLES, by Rev. J. Fleetwood, with an introduction by Professor Seager, with illustrations..... 1 00

JOHN BUNYAN'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS, with portrait and illustrations..... 1 00

THE WOMEN OF THE BIBLE, being Historical and Descriptive Sketches of the Women of the Bible, from Eve of the Old, to the Marys of the New Testament, by Rev. P. C. Headley, illustrated..... 1 00

THE CHRISTIAN VIRTUES, Personified and Exhibited as a Divine Family, in their Distinctive Characters, Associations, Missions, Labors, Transformations, and Ultimate Rewards; an illustrated Allegory, by Rev. D. D. Buchs..... 1 00

THE POETS AND POETRY OF THE BIBLE, by George Gilfillan, with frontispiece..... 75

THE METHODIST PREACHER, containing Twenty-eight Sermons, by Bishop Hedding, Dr. Fisk, Dr. Bangs, Dr. Durbin, and other eminent preachers of the M. E. Church..... 1 00

EPISCOPAL METHODISM AS IT WAS AND IS—A History of the M. E. Church in the United States and Canada, by Rev. P. Douglass Gorrie..... 1 00

FOX'S BOOK OF MARTYRS—A History of the Lives, Sufferings, and triumphant Deaths of the Primitive and Protestant Martyrs, by the Rev. John Fox, A.M., illustrated..... 1 00

THE TRUE PRINCE OF THE TRIBE OF JUDAH; or Life Scenes of the Messiah, by Rev. Rufus W. Clarke, with illustrations..... 1 25

THE BOOK OF ALL RELIGIONS—Comprising the Views, Creeds, or Opinions of all the Principal Sects in the world; also, Church and Missionary Statistics, by John Hayward..... 1 00

THE POWER OF GRACE; or, Incidents and Narratives of Wonderful Conversions in Answer to Prayer..... 1 00

PHILOSOPHY OF CHRISTIAN PERFECTION, by Prof. Caldwell, with an Introduction by Rev. Wm. Hosmer.. 50

THE NOON PRAYER-MEETING OF THE NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, FULTON STREET; Its Origin, Character, Progress and its Results, by Rev. Talbot W. Chambers, with portraits and other engravings..... 1 00

Published by

C. M. SAXTON,

25 Park Row, New York.

Sent free of postage upon receipt of price.

N.B.—Agents will please send for a Catalogue, containing several hundred books. C. M. SAXTON,

537 25 Park Row, New York.

WHAT THE QUARTERLY REVIEWS *SAY OF BUSHNELL'S*

Nature and the Supernatural,

AND ARMSTRONG'S

THEOLOGY OF CHRISTIAN EXPERIENCE.

BUSHNELL'S (REV. DR. H.) NATURE AND THE SUPERNATURAL. 1 vol. 8vo. $2. 3d edition.

The North American Review says: "The author has readered a most important service to Christian Faith, both as regards the external facts of our religion, and the more recondite experience of its true disciples. We accept his theory, in its essential features, and rejoice in the ability and lucidness with which it is here developed."

The Princeton Review says: "It is quite the most able and valuable of Dr. Bushnell's works on Theology. It is of course bears the imprint of the author's genius, in its fresh and brilliant diction, its affluent originality and bewitching felicity of illustration, its episodic passages of marvelous beauty and eloquence."

The New Englander says: "To many who care little for the name, but have sighed for the reality of an established faith, it will prove a boon for which their hearts will ever bless the writer. . . . The delineation of the character of Jesus is, in our view, the finest upon its theme in English Literature. We do not hesitate to pronounce it a magnificent book, a truly Christian book, and one pre-eminently adapted to the times in which we live."

The American Theological Review says: "We are prepared to say that we have never followed so close and so forcible an argument, that was at the same time so readable. It is one of the freshest books of the season, or of any season."

The Mercersburg Quarterly says: "We welcome this book with all our heart, as a most valuable accession to the Theological Literature of the age. Dr. Bushnell has contrived to throw into it the full vivacity and freshness of his own nature. It is rich throughout with thought breathe, and words that glow and burn—a sort of poetical charm is made to suffuse the entire progress of its argument, relieving the severity of the discussion, and clothing it oftentimes with graphic interest and force—the book is one that will read, and that may be expected to take its place, we think, among the enduring works of the age."

ARMSTRONG'S (Rev. Geo D.) THEOLOGY OF CHRISTIAN EXPERIENCE. Designed as an exposition of the "Common Faith of God." 1 vol. 12mo. $1.

The Bibliotheca Sacra says: "In many respects we are pleased with this volume. It avoids, in a great measure, the technical language of theologians, and presents in clear and Biblical style various doctrines of our common faith."

The Southern Presbyterian Review says: "We feel sure that this book will, with the blessing of God, render very great service to the Church, by ministering to the edification of her members, both old and young. We strongly recommend Dr. Armstrong's labors to our brethren in the ministry."

The Universalist Quarterly says: "The book, as a whole, is of unusual merit; it is admirably arranged, tersely written, and well calculated to suggest profitable matter for thought."

The American Theological Review says: "The whole aim of the work is eminently practical, and its spirit is reverential and devout The conception of the book is a good one, and the execution is such as to commend it to all who hold the common faith of the Church of God."

The Methodist Review says: "The plan of the work is developed by the author with genial feeling, great clearness, and no little interest of style. It is well calculated to edify the Church, and to made *Christians of Infidels*."

*** These books sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price by the Publisher. CHARLES SCRIBNER,

(Brooks' Building,) 124 Grand street, cor. Broadway,

537 New York.

BIRDSEY BLAKEMAN, OF THE LATE FIRM of SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & CO.,

HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH HIM

ALBERT MASON,

UNDER THE NAME AND FIRM OF

BLAKEMAN & MASON,

WILL CONDUCT THE

PUBLISHING AND BOOKSELLING BUSINESS,

At No. 310 Broadway, New York.

We shall keep constantly on hand, a complete stock of MISCELLANEOUS AND SCHOOL-BOOKS, in general demand, and offer them to the trade FOR CASH, ON VERY FAVORABLE TERMS.

Particular attention will be given to supplying all New Books as issued from the Press, and also to Mail Orders, taking special pains to fill them with promptness, and as well as though the parties were present.

THE PUBLICATIONS OF

TICKNOR & FIELDS, GOULD & LINCOLN,

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.,

E. H. BUTLER & CO., CHILDS & PETERSON,

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,

And other Boston and Philadelphia Publishers, constantly on hand.

From long experience and familiar acquaintance with the details of the business, we feel confident that we can make it for the interest of all Book-dealers to give us a share of their patronage.

To our old friends and patrons, we think nothing more need be said.

To those with whom we have no acquaintance, we will simply say, give us a fair trial, either by a personal visit, or mail orders. 537

PROFESSOR DAVIES' SYSTEM OF MATHEMATICS.

A SYSTEM OF MATHEMATICS. By CHARLES DAVIES, LL.D., Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College, New York.

ARITHMETICS.		ALGEBRA, ETC.	
Primary Arithmetic	15	Elementary Algebra	$0 75
First Lessons in Arithmetic	25	University Algebra	1 00
Grammar of Arithmetic	25	Bourdon's Algebra	1 20
Intellectual Arithmetic	25	Elements of Calculus	1 25
New School Arithmetic	45	Practical Mathematics	1 00
New University Arithmetic	75		

GEOMETRY AND SURVEYING.

Elementary Geometry	$1 00	Analytical Geometry	$1 25
Legendre's Geometry	1 00	Descriptive Geometry	2 00
Elements of Surveying	1 20	Shades and Shadows	2 50

KEYS FOR TEACHERS.

Key to Davies' School Arithmetic	50
Key to Davies' University Arithmetic	75
Key to Davies' Elementary Algebra	50
Key to Davies' University Algebra	1 00
Key to Davies' Bourdon's Algebra	1 50

DAVIES' COURSE OF MATHEMATICS is the most thorough and complete ever published. As an index of their popularity, it is only necessary to state that over A QUARTER OF A MILLION of the different volumes are annually sold, with a constantly increasing demand. Published by

A. S. BARNES & BURR,

51 and 53 John street,

Publishers of the National Series of Standard School-Books.

537-539

By the Case or Dozen.

Adapted to all Markets and to Persons of all Ages.

One of the largest and best assorted Stocks in New York.

STRAW

GOODS—embracing Palm Leaf, Panama, Leghorn, Swiss and other Fancy Braid Hats, in more than 300 varieties of shape, color, and quality; Ladies' and Misses